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## S. Says Russia Violates Pact in Holding Generals

By M. Roberts  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—The United States today accused the Soviet Union of a "clear violation" of a "clear convention" involving the Americans whose small plane the Soviet side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Dobrynin told newsmen after leaving a 25-minute meeting with Under Secretary of State John W. Irwin that the generals "might be released" but that it depended "on the results of the investigation" by Soviet authorities. He also said that he and Mr. Irwin had reached "a general consensus" that "it is better not to have this happen again" and that "generals should stay where they belong."



NG GESTURE—Japanese Premier Masaru Sato, left, after being elected prime minister, gestures to his cabinet members.

On the timing of consular visits, a right the United States had long sought, Mr. McCloskey pointed to what he described as quick access given Soviet Embassy officials in the case of a Soviet employee of the United Nations arrested last February in Seattle on an espionage charge.

The tone of the American note Thursday was considerably milder than the Soviet protest of Oct. 26 to which it was a reply. In fact the U.S. note said it was difficult to understand "the far-ranging content" of the Soviet note. That note had said that illegal flights were part of "extensive military and intelligence activities" that are "openly hostile to the U.S.S.R."

Moscow also used the note to restate its long opposition to American military bases overseas.

The Soviet note had charged "more than ten unlawful violations" of its air space in the past three years. The American response said "most of these cases involved light aircraft which approached Soviet territory while carrying hunters in search of Alaskan polar bears."

By contrast, the note went on, the United States has "invariably" acted in a "restrained and constructive fashion" in cases of Soviet air and naval intrusions into American air space and territorial waters.

## Implement Tax Cuts

### Bank of England Tightens Credit in Anti-Inflation Move

By Anthony Lewis  
LONDON, Oct. 29 (NYT)—The Bank of England today tightened credit in an attempt to damp down inflation.

The London clearing banks were asked to make a special deposit of £100 million in the Bank of England, which is not available for lending.

The bank said the total amount of lending had grown too fast during the last six months and it would have to slow down.

The bank said last spring that the total lending figure should not grow at a rate of more than 5 percent a year, but it has been closer to 10 percent.

The pound showed up well in the foreign exchange market after the squeeze action. It closed at \$2.30, up nine points and at its highest rate for some months.

Some businessmen will feel that the squeeze cancels out the liquidity effects of the corporation tax cut. But officials pointed out that exporting companies will still get special consideration when they borrow.

## Opposition Gains in Local Elections

### S. African Regime Suffers Setback at Polls

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 29 (NYT)—South Africa's governing National party received its second election jolt of the year today as results of provincial council elections showed a shift toward the United party, the main opposition.

Premier John Vorster's National party still gained a comfortable overall victory, but the United party's gain of nine seats from the Nationalists revealed "a new trend in the politics of South Africa," according to United party leader Sir de Villiers Graaff. He predicted that the National party would not be able to remain in office for a further term. The general election was in April of this year.

The National party has been in power since 1948 and the immovability of the white electorate, except toward the apartheid party, has been reflected over the years in provincial as well as national politics.

The significance of a slight shift to the less right-wing United party, therefore, is that there is any shift at all. The shift was first seen during the April general election, when the United party gained eight seats in Parliament from the Nationalists.

The strongly liberal Progressive party, which has only one representative in Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman, also increased its vote during the general election. But neither the Progressive party nor the extreme right-wing Herstigte National Party won any seats or made any real headway in the provincial elections.

Most dramatic of the National party's upsets was in the Transvaal provincial constituency of Randburg, previously held by the Nationalists with a 3,000 majority. The United party reversed the position to win by almost 2,000 votes.

Residents of Randburg have differed with the government several times recently on issues of apartheid policy that militate against whites, such as limitations on the number of African servants.

"Flexible Apartheid"

The United party favors apartheid but is more flexible in its application. It supports a "federal government, controlled by a white majority central Parliament, rather than the Nationalists' plan to create independent Africa Bantustans, or homelands."

Observers here believe that Mr. Vorster will now have to move more to the center to accommodate the shift in public opinion. He is not expected to drop any basic principles of apartheid but might yield to increasing pressure from so-called "verligte" (enlightened) intellectuals, newspaper editors, academics, philosophers, clerics and politicians who are closer to the United-party line and who believe that the future of the National party lies in more flexibility and less concern with what is called here "petty apartheid."



John Vorster



AIRPORT GREETING—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko being welcomed at East Berlin's airport by East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer (right) and Pyotr Abrassimov (left), the Soviet Union's ambassador to the Walter Ulbricht regime.

## Gromyko in Berlin

### Russians Seen Prodding Ulbricht

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko flew to East Berlin today for talks with East German leaders on questions of European security and related issues.

It was understood that the Berlin problem and the East-West German dialogue ranked high on the list of priorities. Mr. Gromyko's one-day stop in East Berlin coincided with the announcement that East and West Germany have agreed to resume negotiations.

Mr. Gromyko's visit gained special significance because it was wedged in between the Russian official's meetings with American and British leaders in New York.

Washington and London and his view of the reported division in the leadership, that the East German party chief, Walter Ulbricht, was accompanied by today's conference with Mr. Gromyko not just Russia's purpose to emerge as the central political force to push East and West towards a detente in Europe.

Since the signing of the non-aggression pact in August between Bonn and Moscow, East Germany had notably dragged its heels, showing no inclination to give ground either on Berlin or on contacts with Bonn, reportedly because the leadership in the country was divided over the future course.

It was noted with interest, in

## Two Germanys Set New Talks For a Detente

By David Binder

BONN, Oct. 29 (NYT)—East Germany today broke the icejam it had created in relations between the two German states last May and invited the Bonn government to resume bilateral talks.

West German sources said the government of Walter Ulbricht had acted at the last minute under pressure from Moscow, to placate Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who flew to East Berlin today.

Ever since they signed a goodwill treaty last Aug. 12, Bonn and Moscow have been waiting for signs from East Germany that it would join in the general movement toward relaxation of tensions in the center of Europe. Until now the Ulbricht leadership had remained obstinate.



Walter Ulbricht

Began at Erfurt  
The dialogue that East Germany's Premier Willi Stoph and Bonn's Chancellor Willy Brandt had begun last March in Erfurt came to a halt in May at Kassel. As late as yesterday members of the East German Communist party Politburo, Hermann Axen and Kurt Hager, were demanding preconditions for a resumption of the talks in the direction of full diplomatic recognition of East Germany by Bonn. That changed shortly.

At 3 p.m. yesterday two representatives of Mr. Stoph showed up at the Federal Chancellery here in a black Czech Tatra limousine and asked to see Mr. Brandt.

The chancellery was not available until this morning. When one of Mr. Stoph's envoys, Herbert Bertsch, called, he merely read a draft for a "joint communique" to Mr. Brandt saying that the two governments had agreed to exchange opinions on questions leading to a relaxation-of-tensions settlement in the heart of Europe.

The East German requested that the communique be issued simultaneously at 10 a.m. from Bonn and East Berlin.

The West Germans determined immediately that the Ulbricht leadership wanted something in hand for Mr. Gromyko when he arrived from London, showing that East Germany was being "flexible."

As a result it deliberately delayed agreement on the communique for four hours. It was issued at 2 p.m.

One of the sources said West Germany had told the Russians earlier this month that "unless East Germany responds to our request for resumption of talks soon the Moscow treaty is finished." This was assumed to be the move that provoked today's communique.

Mr. Brandt is understood to have advised the East Germans that the next round of talks would have to take place at a level lower than heads of government and without preconditions.

After consultation with East Berlin, Mr. Bertsch agreed. The chancellor's cabinet minister, Horst Ehmke, is expected to open the next round "in the near future," while the actual talks are to be entrusted to his State Secretary, Egon Bahr.

It is the impression of the West German side that the Ulbricht leadership, under Russian pressure, intends to discuss the thorny question of West Berlin and civilian access the top priority topic, rather than the favored topic of "internationally valid recognition" by Bonn.

At a press conference, the deputy government spokesman, Rudiger Von Weizmar said on this point there was an "interdependence" between the new Bonn-East Berlin dialogue and the other East-West talks concerning West Germany in the coming week.

In this connection he named the meeting of Mr. Gromyko with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Frankfurt tomorrow, Mr. Scheel's negotiations with the Polish government next week, and the next round of the four-power ambassadorial talks taking place in West Berlin next Wednesday.

## Egypt Warns Jordan's New Premier

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Egypt of Ahmed Toukan, which took office after Gen. Daoud's resignation, warned Jordan's new Premier Wafiq Tell of instigating last Sept. 23 Mr. Toukan resigned yesterday "with great attention" the developments in Jordan.

The authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Tell was the "principal instigator" of last month's sanguinary crisis between the Jordanian government and Palestinian resistance.

It said Cairo is "watching with great attention the recent political developments in Jordan after Tell's appointment."

The newspaper indicated that the possibility of appointing Mr. Tell as premier was raised at the Cairo summit last month, which ended the civil war, and was rejected by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

"The possibility of naming Wafiq Tell as premier was raised during last month's crisis and President Gamal Abdel Nasser had a clear-cut view of what this would mean and signify if it happened," the newspaper said.

"Those factors had prompted President Anwar Sadat to recall the Egyptian ambassador in Amman (Osman Nouri) for consultations," the newspaper added.

Al-Ahram said Mr. Tell was the "real power" behind the military cabinet of Brig. Gen. Mohammed Daoud, which was formed last Sept. 17, just before the civil war.

It said Mr. Tell was also the "moving power" behind the cabinet.

## U.S. Accuses Russians on Mideast

By Robert H. Estabrook  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 29 (WP)—The United States today accused the Soviet Union for the first time today of having sent missile technicians to Egypt "for actual combat roles."

It also accused Moscow of deliberate responsibility for violations of the military standstill and ceasefire, and said there had been "misunderstanding" about Soviet concurrence in the terms of the Aug. 7 agreement.

These charges by Ambassador Charles W. Yost in a speech to the General Assembly were designed to answer contentions in an Oct. 21 speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that Moscow had never agreed on terms and that the United States had never sought to obtain Soviet concurrence.

Although Mr. Yost detailed Soviet-Egyptian missile violations, he refrained from asking for a rollback in a plea for restoration of confidence so that Middle East peace talks can proceed through UN envoy Gunnar Jarring.

The United States also proposed for the first time in the UN that there be Palestinian participation in a peace settlement, noting that their "legitimate concerns and aspirations" must be taken into account.

At the same time Mr. Yost knocked down speculation that the United States favors participation of a separate Palestinian entity in the talks.

"We think this is primarily a matter for the Palestinians themselves to work out in conjunction with established Arab governments," he said.

Apart from answering the Soviet Union, the major American purpose was to plead that in its current debate on the Middle East the General Assembly not upset the carefully balanced 1967 Security Council resolution on settlement objectives.

No Co-Sponsors  
Asserting U.S. opposition to an Afro-Asian draft, introduced today, because of its distortion of the even-handed 1967 approach, Mr. Yost introduced an American draft with no co-sponsors.

This simple measure would endorse the 1967 Security Council resolution in all its parts; recommend new efforts to create conditions necessary to establish confidence for resumption of peace talks through Mr. Jarring; and urge prolongation of the ceasefire for at least three months.

But the failure of the United States to enlist significant backing after extensive consultations testified to the delicacy of the situation. Many diplomats believe that the Afro-Asian draft could command a majority, although efforts are being made to tone it down or reach a compromise.

## Envoys of Hanoi And Saigon Go to Same Paris Fete

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—Senior diplomats from Hanoi and Saigon attended the same diplomatic function here last night.

In what is believed to be the first case of its kind here, Pham Dang Lam, chief Saigon negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks, and Mai Van Bo, Hanoi's delegate general in France, accepted an invitation to a reception at the Indonesian Embassy marking the country's 25th anniversary of independence.

Indonesia recognizes both Hanoi and Saigon. The two diplomats ignored each other at the function, embassy sources said.

## Only 48 Shopping Days Until Christmas

HOUSTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—It's a little bit of heaven in a plastic dome.

In its Christmas catalogue, Sakowitz, an exclusive fashion store, is offering a pollution-free dome which can be built to specifications and can cover up to an acre. Height would depend on the size of the trees on your property, the catalogue says.

The list price for this little acre gem runs at \$32,500 or \$7.50 a square foot. It takes two years to deliver it once it's ordered because the pumps necessary to purify the air must be built to exacting specifications.

A Sakowitz spokesman said the dome is transparent and would provide a controlled climate for 80 years.

A couple of years ago the Sakowitz catalogue offered as its main attraction the race car A.J. Foyt drove to victory in the Indianapolis 500. No one bought it.

## Nixon Aides Differ on 'Signals' Over Cease-Fire Proposal ...

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—The Nixon administration circulated mixed signals yesterday about North Vietnam's interest in exploring President Nixon's Indochina cease-fire plan.

Some U.S. officials reported diplomatic signs or signals indicating that North Vietnam was seriously interested in exploring the President's proposal, despite Hanoi's "categorical" rejection of it.

Other official sources, at equal or higher level, reported that there was no credible evidence that either North Vietnam or its major allies were signaling any current desire to explore anything but North Vietnam's and the Viet Cong's own proposals. But eventually, these administration sources forecast, the Communist position will shift.

In both cases, the U.S. officials are carrying out the Nixon administration's internal instructions to "keep alive" the President's Oct. 7 Indochina proposal, no matter how flimsy it is publicly rejected.

### Offensive Expected

American strategists generally expect a Communist attempt to intensify fighting in Cambodia in the coming weeks. This may be what is causing some officials to inject new expectations into the negotiating prospects, to forestall belief that an upsurge of fighting will mean that negotiating prospects are dead.

In any case, according to authoritative sources, there is no concrete, substantive message from either North Vietnam or its major Communist allies that serious negotiations are imminent in the deadlocked Paris peace talks.

There are contradictory "signals" from Communist sources on the fringes of the conflict, especially East Europeans, about new Communist "flexibility" in Paris.

The visit to Washington earlier this week of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, plus recent talks between American and Soviet officials, has helped arouse speculation that some new Communist overture is circulating. According to authoritative sources, however, what the Communists are stressing is the Viet Cong's Sept. 17 Vietnam proposals, not President Nixon's.

### Separation Possible

In Paris, and elsewhere, Hanoi and Viet Cong diplomats have spread the word that it may be possible to separate the Viet Cong demand for withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam by June 30, 1971, from the previously co-equal Communist demand for simultaneous agreement on a new coalition government in Saigon.

U.S. strategists have noted that there is deliberate ambiguity on this linkage in the Sept. 17 Viet Cong offer. While interested in this ambiguity, U.S. officials are extremely wary about it. President Nixon has adamantly opposed setting any deadline on a "unilateral" U.S. troop withdrawal.

American officials who spoke yesterday of signs that Hanoi was interested in and even, as they put it, intrigued by President Nixon's offer, cited as one example of this

interest a statement in a recent Czechoslovak radio broadcast.

The broadcast, these sources noted, said that the official North Vietnamese rejection of President Nixon's offer should not be treated as a rejection but as a sign of interest.

What the Czech broadcast, in English, said on Oct. 20 was:

"The rejection of the latest Nixon proposals by the Vietnam side does not automatically mean the turning down of American initiative. The conference in Paris is taking place for the very reason of finding a way through negotiations acceptable to both sides."

"A mere cease-fire without previous solution of the other main problems is no way out. To put it in a nutshell—the key to ending the war in Indochina must continue to be sought (1) in unconditional cessation of American aggression and (2) in the departure of the interventionist troops by a firmly fixed date."

## ... But Paris Spokesman Calls Plan 'Buried Once and for All'

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Vietnamese Communists today pronounced President Nixon's peace proposals, which they have been rejecting for three weeks, as "buried once and for all" and expressed irritation with Washington officials who have suggested Hanoi might change its mind.

News reports from Washington cited unnamed "official U.S. sources" as claiming that North Vietnamese leaders were giving serious attention to Mr. Nixon's proposals. However, Nguyen Thanh Le, North Vietnamese spokesman at the deadlocked peace conference here, declared after today's 80th session that "this type of rumor is aimed only at sowing illusions in order to camouflage the shady deals of the Nixon administration."

The North Vietnamese official also used the occasion to enter a "formal, total denial" of a report in the Paris newspaper Combat Tuesday that there had been secret contacts between Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, and U.S. delegation chief David K. E. Bruce.

### 'Out of Whole Cloth'

Nguyen Thanh Le said that the report was "made up out of whole cloth," noting that Xuan Thuy had just returned from a six-day visit to Hungary.

At the formal conference session, Xuan Thuy assailed Mr. Nixon's "hypocritical propositions" and asserted that a peaceful settlement could "only" be achieved on the basis of the Communist eight-point program as presented last Sept. 17. The key points call for total withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces from South Vietnam by next June 30, and for U.S. repudiation of the Saigon government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

For the Viet Cong, deputy delegation chief Nguyen Van Tien made even more explicit the Communist view that "there is no other way" for the United States except

## U.S. Vietnam Toll 43 Last Week

SAIGON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).

—The United States lost 43 men killed in South Vietnam last week, the U.S. Military Command announced today.

The number killed was three more than the previous seven days, but the total wounded decreased sharply by 153 to 279.

The command said 1,484 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed last week to bring the total to 678,601 of the enemy killed in almost 10 years of war.

The U.S. has lost 43,904 men killed in the same period.

The South Vietnamese lost 316 men killed and 626 wounded last week, compared with a total of 256 government soldiers killed in the previous week. The total number of South Vietnamese military dead since 1961 now stands at 109,464.



FRONT LINE VISIT—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat shaking hands with an Egyptian officer during a brief inspection tour of the Suez Canal front lines.

## New Premier Takes Post

## Two Die as Fierce Gunfire Breaks Out in Central Amman

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

AMMAN, Oct. 29 (UPI).—As if to dramatically highlight the problems facing Jordan's latest cabinet, a Palestinian guerrilla and a government security man were killed today in a brief, but fierce gun battle in central Amman.

Such clashes are considered normal in the capital even though a joint Arab truce commission has been trying to keep the peace between the government and the guerrillas after last month's civil war ended.

But the fact the clashes occurred less than 24 hours after King Hussein appointed a new cabinet to try and restore confidence between the two sides illustrates that this goal will be difficult to achieve. This latest cabinet is the third in six weeks.

The 15-man cabinet is headed by Wasfi Tell, who holds the posts of premier and defense minister. Mr. Tell, 50, has been Jordan's premier four times before and is generally known as a law and order man, though not opposed to the guerrillas' fight against Israel.

The law and order issue—who runs Jordan, the king or the guerrillas—is the heart of the problem in this Arab country, and Mr. Tell's job is to restore a sense of public security without shattering the fragile peace.

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## Over Alleged Soviet Sub Base

## USIA Chief Reportedly Told Nixon to Sever SALT Links

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—The head of the U.S. Information Agency recently suggested to President Nixon that the United States break off the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

The sources said director Frank Shakespeare made the proposal, among others, in a memo written at the height of the Soviet-American argument over an alleged Soviet missile submarine base in Cuba.

Mr. Nixon apparently rejected the Shakespeare proposal.

Mr. Shakespeare yesterday said that he never comments on any communications he sends the President and would not comment on this report. An aide, while saying he was not privy to those communications, said the account "on the face of it is preposterous."

According to the account, the Shakespeare proposal was made in early October before the Washington-Moscow arrangement under which Moscow announced it was not building a Soviet submarine base. That deal has never been officially confirmed, however.

At that time Moscow's intentions in several areas—the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin—had become highly suspect in Washington and there was considerable talk about what steps might be taken.

One step was the arrangement with Moscow over Cuba. Two days ago Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania added credence to the accounts of an arrangement by telling a party campaign luncheon in Pittsburgh that "There will not be a Russian sub base in Cuba. To go into detail now would serve no useful purpose, but it had been worked out with considerable reasonableness of all sides."

As far as is known, Mr. Shakespeare was the only high official suggesting drastic steps, such as halting the SALT negotiations, which resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, or considering a break in diplomatic relations. Those relations were maintained even during the cold of the cold war years.

This is the second instance in which Mr. Shakespeare has been reported to have proposed a hard line toward the Soviet Union. On Oct. 19 it was reported that the USIA had taken such a hard position toward the Russians after Washington charged Moscow with complicity in the Middle East cease-fire cheating that Secretary of State William F. Rogers stepped in.

Mr. Rogers reminded Mr. Shakespeare at that time that the USIA by law must take its policy direction from the State Department, which then was trying to avoid exacerbating the situation.

State Department officials asked about the Shakespeare memo, refused comment.

President Nixon, on entering the White House, ended the Johnson administration practice of inviting the USIA head to sit in on National Security Council meetings. However, as Mr. Shakespeare has often told others, he has the right of direct access to the President.

It was that right he was exercising, the sources said, in making his October proposals. However, the suggestions were never considered by the National Security Council, it was added. It also was said that in making his proposals Mr. Shakespeare did not inform either the

State Department or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, whose head, Gerard Smith, is the chief U.S. negotiator at SALT.

### Shakespeare Denies Story

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—

USIA Director Frank Shakespeare today denied the Washington Post report that he suggested to President Nixon that the United States break off the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and consider breaking diplomatic relations with Moscow.

"... The Washington Post story is utterly without foundation," Mr. Shakespeare said in a statement issued by his office. A USIA spokesman said Mr. Shakespeare issued the brief statement because the issue was too serious as to require a direct statement.

For this reason, the American position is that the Soviet Union is a test of whether the Soviet leadership continues to want an arms control agreement but also as an indicator of the general state of Soviet-American relations.

One major indicator, American officials say, will be whether Moscow insists on including approximately 500 American attack planes, based in Europe and with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, in the overall limitation of strategic arms systems.

Washington does not include in the agreement of opposition from 1 and Soviet refusal to 1 700 intermediate-range missiles in the Soviet Union and against West European American positions. It is believed that the East and West 1 balance.

If the Russians insist on the American plan including their missiles, it is believed that the agreement because it determines West European in NATO and the United States to put forward a proposal for limiting offensive and defensive both superpowers. But set aside the argument, intermediate-range, and forces, both American and Soviet.

The recess was designed: The Soviet negotiator with Kremlin leaders were what Washington is a serious counter-proposal. The Soviet officials believe that the F have to make the first in Helsinki.

In recent talks with Nixon and other top officials, Soviet Foreign Andrei A. Gromyko spoke only in vaguely 1 eralities about the ar But American officials that, in other diplomat Soviet officials have at recent weeks that Moscow the American "forward as it is known among as a component of the strategic forces because reach the Soviet Union clear weapons.

In all, this could wings of approximately F-4s and F-105s assigned and based in West Europe and Navy A-6 a on Sixth Fleet aircraft. With aerial refueling, his of delivering nuclear against the Soviet Union.

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Frank Shakespeare

## U.S. Looks to Russia to Initiative at SALT on Mo

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The United States is looking to the Soviet Union to take the major initiative Monday at the beginning of what is expected to be a brief round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Helsinki. The last round ended Aug. 14 in Vienna.

The negotiations, coming after several weeks of tension over the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin, assume major importance not only as a test of whether the Soviet leadership continues to want an arms control agreement but also as an indicator of the general state of Soviet-American relations.

One major indicator, American officials say, will be whether Moscow insists on including approximately 500 American attack planes, based in Europe and with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, in the overall limitation of strategic arms systems.

Washington does not include in the agreement of opposition from 1 and Soviet refusal to 1 700 intermediate-range missiles in the Soviet Union and against West European American positions. It is believed that the East and West 1 balance.

If the Russians insist on the American plan including their missiles, it is believed that the agreement because it determines West European in NATO and the United States to put forward a proposal for limiting offensive and defensive both superpowers. But set aside the argument, intermediate-range, and forces, both American and Soviet.

The recess was designed: The Soviet negotiator with Kremlin leaders were what Washington is a serious counter-proposal. The Soviet officials believe that the F have to make the first in Helsinki.

In recent talks with Nixon and other top officials, Soviet Foreign Andrei A. Gromyko spoke only in vaguely 1 eralities about the ar But American officials that, in other diplomat Soviet officials have at recent weeks that Moscow the American "forward as it is known among as a component of the strategic forces because reach the Soviet Union clear weapons.

In all, this could wings of approximately F-4s and F-105s assigned and based in West Europe and Navy A-6 a on Sixth Fleet aircraft. With aerial refueling, his of delivering nuclear against the Soviet Union.

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de Reveals Attempts on Life

ileans Hold New Suspect Killing, Seek Two Others

TAGO, Chile, Oct. 29 (AP).—The police arrested a new "triggerman" and sought two other suspects today in connection with the slaying of Gen. Rene Schneider, Chile's late President.

At the same time President Salvador Allende was at a press conference that attempts have been made on his life.

Both failed because of "necessary measures," he said.

Police, who previously in the Schneider case had usually solved, today identified their latest captive, Carlos Monoso, 38, a fruit wholesaler, as Gen. Schneider's slayer. They had earlier identified a former boxer, Jose Jaime Melos, as the "triggerman."

Mr. Allende gave no details of the reported attempts on his life. But he had said there were "assassination plots" against him, and that he had left a written deposition in the event of his death listing the suspected assassins.

Military authorities meanwhile questioned a retired general, Roberto Viana, and his father-in-law, retired Col. Raul Iguaz, in the Schneider slaying.

Sergio Miranda, Gen. Viana's lawyer, said the retired general had sent abroad a list of "high persons" who may have been involved in the Schneider case, but not the murder. He would not add to his statement but Chileans speculated he was hinting that some active officers may have participated in a plot to kidnap Gen. Schneider in order to drag the armed forces into a maneuver to thwart Mr. Allende's inauguration. Mr. Allende is scheduled to be sworn in Nov. 3.

The strict midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew, which had prevailed in Santiago since Gen. Schneider's shooting, was lifted tonight. The curfew was one of the measures in a state of emergency—modified martial law—imposed last Thursday.

ch Bill Sets Res for Royalty

HAGUE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Dutch lower house today approved a government bill under which the family became subject to come and property taxes.

Eighteen press reports in 1966 listed Queen Juliana as the richest woman in the world, estimated the fortune of House of Orange at 2.2 billion guilders (\$5.5 million) in vast shareholdings in standard Oil, Shell and other companies.

These reports were denied by the then minister, Joseph Cals, under the bill, which now to the upper house for parliamentary approval.

Duties will also be paid by members of the royal family, except by the successor throne. A Labor party member to scrap this latter provision was rejected by the house.

Police Press Raids, Arrests among Quebec Separatists

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Police pressed their raids and arrests among Quebec separatists today in connection with the kidnapping of Trade Commissioner James J. Rippon, who they offered no indication they were close to finding him.

Officials said that in the kidnapping of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, the separatists were still studying a document issued by the Quebec Liberation Front on Oct. 29.

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C Talks Off Positive Start

OPPON TELLS MP'S DON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Baron on Britain's bid to join common market has gotten a "serious and positive start," says Rippon, the chief British negotiator, told Parliament tonight.

Rippon said the government "to break the back of the lions" by next summer.

Only a few odds and ends, such as where we will break, he said.

10 Pakistanis Held After Boat Rescue

DOVER, England, Oct. 29 (AP).—Police and immigration officers today took into custody 11 men rescued by a German coastal boat from a 151-foot rubber dinghy in the Dover Straits.

Ten of the men were from Pakistan, leading to speculation that they were being smuggled into Britain to test the quota system for Asians holding British passports.

Police also arrested a 25-year-old Briton wearing a skin-diving suit, and threw a tight security net around the rescue boat, the Rita Voge of Hamburg, as soon as it docked at Dover.

The Rita Voge picked up the men after they flashed SOS signals with a flashlight. The dinghy's engine had broken down.

Summit Set

Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A meeting between Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia to discuss Middle East and military issues, the Al Ahram reported here.

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HANDLING WITH CARE—San Francisco bomb disposal squad policemen move cautiously to defuse a bomb delivered by mail from Washington, D.C., to a storeowner. The man became suspicious of the package, threw it on the sidewalk and called the police. The policemen found a stick of dynamite, with timer and blasting cap in it.

Jury Indicts Frazier for Ohta Killings

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP).—A Santa Cruz County grand jury indicted John Linley Frazier yesterday for the mass murder of a wealthy eye surgeon, his wife, two sons and his secretary.

Presiding Judge Charles F. Frazier of Santa Cruz County Superior Court also issued an order prohibiting all statements to news media about evidence, motives or speculation concerning the case.

The four-page order said the news blackout was necessary "in order to insure the defendant a fair trial."

China to Send Delegation

HONG KONG, Oct. 29 (NYT).—China today undertook its intention of cultivating relations with the government of Mr. Allende by sending a delegation to attend his inauguration.

The delegation's visit to Santiago is likely to be the forerunner of an embassy since it is expected that Chile, under Mr. Allende, will shift its recognition from Nationalist to Communist China, and establish relations with Peking.

Seal Liver Pills Recalled by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration today announced the first recall of a product contaminated with poisonous mercury—25,000 liver pills made from seals.

The FDA requested the recall after inspectors found mercury levels in the pills 60 times the safe level established for food: 0.5 parts per million. The pills are sold in health food stores as a blood builder and mild laxative.

Woman, 63, Stabbed In Manhattan Church

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—A 63-year-old widow was stabbed five times in a Manhattan Roman Catholic church yesterday, the police said. She was reported in critical condition.

The police said Mrs. Anna King was walking upstairs in St. Jean Baptiste Church when she was assaulted by three young men. Witnesses heard her scream and found her on the spiral staircase leading from the shrine of St. Anne, where she prayed every morning. Her pocketbook was not taken.

No More Charges to Be Filed In Manson Case; No Body

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—District Attorney Evelle Younger announced last night there is insufficient evidence to file additional murder charges against Charles Manson and his "family."

He told reporters police searches over the past year had failed to reveal any clues to the whereabouts of 40-year-old film stunt man Donald (Shorty) Shea.

Paul Watkins, a witness at the Sharon Tate murder trial, testified earlier in the day that while he was Manson's second-in-command, the hippie leader once confessed to him he had killed a film stunt man.

Cambodia Leader Backs Nixon on Indochina Truce

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Cambodian chief of state Cheng Eng said today Cambodia "completely approved" President Nixon's cease-fire and standstill proposal for Indochina because he believed it would lead to evacuation of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

He noted that Mr. Nixon had stipulated the cease-fire must be followed by an international body and followed by an Indochina conference.

He told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan that foreign forces are in Cambodia "without reason or right" and that in any settlement they would have to be pulled out.

General Killed in W.Va.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A U.S. Army general was killed today when a Beechcraft twin-engine plane crashed short of the runway at Huntington, Va., the Defense Department said.

Gen. Edwin Burba, 58, deputy commanding general of the First U.S. Army, died in the crash along with two companions.

Won't Return to U.S.

Leary Says He'll Turn Moslem And Then Settle in Algeria

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Dr. Timothy Leary and three U.S. radical companions today flew to Algeria, where the former Harvard lecturer said he had been granted political asylum and would like to settle after embracing Islam.

Dr. Leary said in Cairo he would not go back to the United States, where he estimated he might face 38 years in prison.

Dr. Leary flew to Algiers with Donald Cox, self-styled Black Panther field marshal, Martin Kenner, chairman of the U.S. Panther Defense Committee, and Youth International Party leader Jennifer Dohrn.

My Lai GI Charges Crimes to Abrams

ATLANTA, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—An Army sergeant charged with murder at My Lai, yesterday filed criminal charges against Gen. Creighton Abrams, the commander of U.S. Army troops in South Vietnam.

Attorney Charles Weiner said his client, Sgt. Esequiel Torre, 32, accused Gen. Abrams of dereliction of duty and failure to take action after witnessing alleged mistreatment of Vietnamese civilians at Chanh Luu on March 16, 1968.

Embryo Growth Out of Womb Envisaged by U.K. Scientists

CAMBRIDGE, England, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The day appears to be rapidly approaching when it will be possible to remove eggs from women unable to bear children, fertilize them in a laboratory with sperm from their husbands, culture them into many-celled embryos and reintroduce them into the mother's womb.

In recent weeks this process has been carried through here almost to the stage at which the embryo could be reimplanted in a prospective mother. A research team at Cambridge University reported earlier that it had grown such embryos to the eight-cell and 16-cell stages before they died.

U.S. Lutherans Approve Use of Title of Bishop

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The American Lutheran Church has approved in principle the use of the title "bishop" by its top leaders.

Acting during the closing moments Tuesday of its weeklong biennial general convention the 2.6-million-member denomination "encouraged" its 18 district presidents to use the new designation "both formally and informally."

Once the Church Council, the policy-making arm of the church between conventions, judges the practice to be "sufficiently accepted," a future convention will be asked to legalize the practice by constitutional change.

1st Woman Rabbi In U.S. Preparing 1972 Ordination

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 29 (UPI).—When Sally Preisand enrolled in rabbinical school, the teachers and most of her male classmates figured it was a stunt to snare a husband.

The 24-year-old student has surprised them. In 1972, she will be ordained as the first woman rabbi in the United States.

Rabbi Sally, a nickname bestowed upon her, said her teachers at Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College first "ignored me in class."

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Authored by Justice Minister Pleven, 69

## France Drafts Bill Urging Executives to Retire at 65

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 29.—There are too many old men running the French economy, the government has decided, and it has come up with a bill to encourage them to retire.

The bill, drafted by Justice Minister René Pleven, 69, and approved by the government yesterday, would apply pressure on French corporations to retire their executives by 65. The Justice Ministry indicated today that the bill was prepared at the wishes of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 55.

It is supported by President Georges Pompidou, 59. Asked if such a measure would have been possible under former President Charles de Gaulle, 79, a reporter

was told by the Justice Ministry that it was for the reporter to judge.

The bill clearly bears the stamp of Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who has said he wants to build his *Nouvelle Société* on youth and dynamism. It perhaps does not go as far as he would like to go, for the government cannot very well force private citizens to retire, but today, it will focus "blinding spotlights" on those reluctant elderly executives who try to hang on for a few more years.

Has 72 Deadline

The bill, if approved by the obedient Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, would give corporations two years to fix a retirement limit for their directors—at

any age they like. If, however, the company fails to fix a limit before the Oct. 1, 1972 deadline, it would fall under the limits of the law.

These are 65 years for members of the board and the president, and a clause that would make it illegal for more than one-third of a company's chief executives to be over 70. Proprietorships will not be affected.

A survey by *Le Monde* taken this year showed that the average age of French company presidents was 60, and that of chief executives, 61. Expansion, the French economic weekly, ran a survey showing 70 percent of French board members over 60.

The project reflects Mr. Chaban-Delmas's attempt to modernize the economy. The words he uses

to describe French society often sound more like a description of a member of the opposition—"blocked, sclerotic, immobile and fixed"—are some of his favorite words. The image he has stamped for himself is just the opposite: the dynamic leader who plays tennis and lifts weights, gets up and retires early, works 14 hours a day and is said to take the stairs two steps at a time.

He also gives clear indications he would like to succeed Mr. Pompidou eventually, and will be only 60 when Mr. Pompidou's term ends—at which time Mr. Pompidou will be close to retirement age.

At any rate, the bill will not affect the President of the Republic, members of the government or parliament. The government reasons that the people can always vote politicians out of office if they are too old—something which the stockholders apparently cannot do.

## Italy's Unions Divided Over United Front

By Paul Hofmann

FLORENCE, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The leadership of Italy's three major trade union organizations, which includes Communist, agreed today to step up efforts to build a united labor front that would strive for drastic social reforms.

However, after four days of debate in the modern convention center here, the 400 participants in the inter-union conference remained split on how fast and by what means the unity of organized labor should be sought.

The Communists, and some Socialist and Roman Catholic union leaders, pressed for an early merger of the three labor groups as the sole guarantee that the structures of Italian society could be thoroughly revamped and modernized.

No Excessive Haste

Social Democrats and other non-Communist unions warned against excessive haste in the unification process and demanded that the left unions must convincingly prove their independence of the Communist party before a formal merger decision was possible. "The consensus at the Florence conference was that the year-old collaboration of the three large labor groups would be maintained and intensified."

This "unity of action" after many years of politically motivated union rivalry began last year when the three labor groups jointly organized a series of broad strikes involving millions of workers in industry, agriculture and the public and private service sectors.

For the last few months, the top leaders of the three labor groups have been negotiating with the government over a list of social reform demands elaborated by the union front. Labor's reform program calls for more low-rent housing, better schools, hospitals and social security improvements in the urban and commuter transportation systems and a revision of the tax structure to favor the poorer classes.

Immediate Reforms

The government has, in principle, accepted the labor demands and early this month reached an accord with the union front on immediate reforms of health services.

Strains developed within the labor front when Italy's largest trade union organization, the Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor, called a nation-wide day-long general strike Oct. 2, asserting that the pressure on the government for social reforms must be kept up.

The other two major union organizations contended that the talks with Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government had advanced sufficiently to hope for tangible results in the near future without a general strike. Sponsored only by the General Confederation of Labor, the Oct. 2 strike was far from general.

## Seaman Who Carried Gun at Airport Fined

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Miguel Abernathy, 33, a seaman from Tenerife, Canary Islands, pleaded guilty today to possessing a gun and ammunition illegally when about to board a plane at London Airport. He was fined \$72.

Police said the defendant, a ship's chief engineer, was arrested early today as he was about to board a BOAC flight to Tel Aviv. They said they were satisfied that Mr. Abernathy had "no sinister motive" in carrying a revolver and ammunition.

The sailor told a magistrate's court the captain of his ship permitted him to carry guns for competition on deck. He had no license for the weapon.

## N.Y. Police to Seek \$16,000 Annual Wage

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association announced today that it will seek a \$16,000-a-year minimum salary for experienced patrolmen, with retirement at full pay after 25 years.

The wage demand would represent a \$5,050 a year increase over the current salaries of first-grade patrolmen. Retirement now is at half pay after 20 years and full pay after 35 years.

In addition, the PBA's multi-million-dollar list of demands included a four-day, 36-hour work week to replace the present 40 hours over five days.



BARRICADE—Garbage blocking a London street as a result of the "dirty job" strike.

## Garbagemen End Strike in 2 London Are

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Garbagemen in two of London's 32 boroughs went back to work today, clearing four weeks' accumulated garbage. But 60,000 other workers across the country continued their scattered strikes for higher pay.

The Tower Hamlets and Southwark boroughs made local settlements with the four unions involved, agreeing to their full demand for a 55 shilling (\$8.60) a week raise.

In Southwark, union officials said most of the 2,000 employees who had been on strike have

returned to work. Union officials said they expected almost a full return to work Monday.

William Guy, leader of the Labor-controlled Tower Hamlets council, said the settlement would mean an extra eightpence (4.08) on borough taxes. He said an extra \$400,000 (\$960,000) would be needed to meet the agreement.

Officials of one of the unions involved in the dispute, the National Union of Public Employees, said last night they were preparing a blacklist of firms and householders using

private contractors to clear rubbish during the strike.

"Those on our list shall not have their refuse collected by union men indefinitely period after strike is over," said one of the boycotters. "The boycott will last enough to make their life uncomfortable."

The Inner London Education Authority yesterday renewed appeal for an early end to the strike. It said it was being prepared in more than 600 schools and school port is badly affected.

## Lynch Seeks Confidence Vote; Irish Party Revolt Weakens

DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Premier Jack Lynch, fortified by the collapse of a backbench revolt, said today that he had no intention of dissolving parliament and holding general elections.

"I see no necessity for a general election at this time," Mr. Lynch told the Dail. "I have a unified government fully committed and competent to carry out the heavy legislative program before it."

Mr. Lynch opened a parliamentary debate on a motion of confidence in his Fianna Fail government. Using a procedural device, the government had succeeded in having parliament debate a positive confidence vote in Mr. Lynch and his ministers, rather than the opposition parties' motions of no-confidence.

One of the opposition motions,

## Defense Chief Of 8 NATO Meet in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Defense ministers and military staff from eight NATO countries began today two days of discussions about nuclear and tactical.

Donald MacDonald, new Canadian Defense Minister, was host for the meeting, which opened a three-day security summit.

U.S. Defense Secretary Laird and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were among the participants. The nuclear planning meets several times a year, but this time the focus is on NATO's nuclear strategy.

The actual content of the talks is classified, but a general communiqué is the conclusion of the meeting.

## EEC Initiates New Rules on Auto Exhausts

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (AP).—The European Economic Community has acted to control engine fumes. As of Oct. 1, car drivers in the Common Market can be fined if exhaust pipes of their cars are not tailor-made to EEC rules.

The legislation is part of a series of rules the commission wants to introduce to eliminate trade obstacles. It also coincides with the Common Market intention to fight pollution and nuisances.

The EEC rule for exhaust pipes does not mean that all six member states must have identical legislation. It permits free circulation of cars within the community, without infringing any of the national legislations.

## Postal Workers Strike in France

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Most of France's 328,000 postal workers went on strike today and brought the country's postal services to a near standstill, the postal unions claimed today.

The workers are seeking better pay and conditions. Today's protest climaxed a series of strikes that began on Monday and was timed to coincide with a debate in parliament today on the Post Office budget.

## 500,000 Slate Strike in West Germany

STUTTGART, West Germany, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—About 500,000 workers in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg will go on strike Nov. 5 if no agreements have been reached by then in steel, iron, car and metal-processing industries.

The metal workers union here announced yesterday that it would attempt to renew negotiations with industry leaders today, but that if the deadlock continues a strike will be called.

## Sweden Protests Overflights by Soviet Aid Planes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Sweden today protested against "incorrect" overflights by Soviet transport aircraft, flying relief missions to the earthquake victims in Peru.

The Foreign Ministry protested, noting that a number of Soviet relief planes crossing over Sweden between July 9 and Sept. 23 had not stayed inside the air corridors assigned to them.

The Foreign Ministry said some of them had flown over military areas in Sweden.

## Mental Patient Set Fatal Blaze

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A fire which destroyed a "women's ward" at a mental hospital at Wageningen, near here, early Sunday, killing patients, was started by one of the inmates, police reported.

After questioning the inmates, they said that a young woman one of the 119 patients in the ward set fire to the curtains with a box of matches. She told them that she did it because she wanted to go on vacation.

No charges can be brought against her because of her mental state, police added.

## Pilot Dies on Flight, Co-Pilot Lands Plane

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (AP).—The pilot of a Trans-World Airlines plane carrying 84 persons died in flight apparently after suffering a heart attack yesterday.

The Chicago-to-San Francisco flight landed safely in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an airline spokesman said here.

The spokesman identified the dead pilot as Capt. Herbert Shively, 49. He said that the first officer, Edward W. Connely, 36, took over the controls and landed safely in Cedar Rapids.

In Driver's Seat  
LYONS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou took his chauffeur for a fast ten-minute drive when he opened the newest stretch of the 630-mile Lille-to-Marseille autoroute near here today. Mr. Pompidou, driving with one elbow resting on the open car window, took the wheel as his motorcade toured the final section of the motorway.

## Oil Pumped Grounded T

ISLE OF WIGHT, (UPI).—A 19,000-ton oil tanker grounded on the island of Wight, England, today, after a collision with a small boat.

Salvage officials said "optimistic" about the transfer of the oil from the tanker which ran aground on Brighthelm beach coast after a collision.

The operation, they said, might take a week or more to complete.

## 50 Seized in Ec In Kidnapping

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Troops and security forces have arrested about 50 persons with the 10 two days ago of Ecu Force commander, who named today.

An official communiqué details of the detainees, linked with left-wing guerrillas, said informed sources said.

The university was shut after President Jarama established a virtual curfew.

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مكتبة من الصحف



## Questions of Compatibility

The discussions of space cooperation just conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union had great practical and symbolic importance. The most specific subject taken up in Moscow was the possibility of constructing "compatible" docking systems on the spacecraft of the two countries, to permit rescue missions and other forms of joint efforts beyond the earth's envelope. But this implies a degree of collaboration in the whole area of exploring the heavens that could be beneficial to both nations and to the world. And it is not without its significance here on earth.

"Some progress" was made in the meeting, Soviet officials reported—"but this is a very complicated, technical matter which will require further research." The same could be said for the strategic arms limitation talks, which are to resume in Helsinki on Monday. What is essential, given the vast resources of modern technology, is not so much a question of research, but of the wills behind it. If it could be assumed that both Moscow and Washington were really determined to work together, whether in outer space or in the control of missiles and strategic weapons generally, a way could be found through the technical difficulties, numerous and complex though they may be.

This common will has come under acute and skeptical scrutiny in recent months, largely, it must be said, because of the attitude of the Soviet government. Whether the differences that have been emphasized

by Moscow on many fronts around the world are fundamental or chiefly rhetorical may well be revealed in Helsinki next week. For here is a matter on which both sides have made "compatible" statements, and where both could profit by a de-escalation of effort. It is a matter, too, in which the whole world has a vital interest, and in which pressures upon the super-powers to reach agreement are strong.

But it is also an issue which involves basic points of view, and in which sufficient mutual confidence must not only exist, but be established, to permit progress. This does not demand that every difference between the two nations be reconciled; that would be an impossibility. It simply requires of both that they slow down the competition in acquiring, or seeking to acquire, power at the other's expense—or, at least, that the competition be limited to persuasion.

As the Russians said in respect to the space question, "We have one type of ship and the United States has its own." The problem is not one of fundamentally altering either spaceships or ships of state, but of developing ways by which these can link up for specific, mutually advantageous purposes. Since the alternative is, certainly in the case of the ships of state, the possibility of disastrous collision, the need for this amount of compatibility is strong. The Moscow meetings offered a glimmer of hope; may the SALT talks bring that hope to fruition.

## Wanted: A 'Coherent Concept' for Africa

For a President who had promised Africa a "new dialogue," Mr. Nixon put on an unfortunate performance last week by failing to find time to receive President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. A major figure in Africa, and a responsible one, Mr. Kaunda was coming to the White House as chairman of the 57-state Lusaka conference of unaligned nations and as representative of the Organization of African Unity. Americans blamed scheduling snafus on both sides for what he termed a snub by President Nixon. Certainly Mr. Kaunda is not one to harbor a personal grudge. But he and many others can hardly avoid wondering why he could not present Africa's views directly to Mr. Nixon—on a day when the President had time to campaign in Tennessee, North Carolina and Indiana. Precisely because such mishaps get so much more public attention than normal diplomatic exchanges, this one was extremely regrettable.

The other piece of recent Washington news about Africa—the Symington committee's report on the longtime American military association with Ethiopia—is even more regrettable. Since 1953, the committee reported, the United States has secretly bestowed some \$147 million in military aid (\$12 million this year) in order to assure use of the Kagnew communications facility and otherwise have and hold Emperor Haile

Selassie's political favor. The emperor has employed the arms, it seems, chiefly to ward off internal threats to his power.

Given the global commitments which the United States built Kagnew to support (or was it the other way around?), it is possible to argue that this huge outpouring of arms to impoverished Ethiopia had its rationale—a rationale which may seem a bit rusty today but which had its own gleam in its day. One cannot help noticing, however, that Mr. Nixon in his foreign affairs message to Congress last February deplored the "arms race between Ethiopia and Somalia" as though Washington had played no role in it at all. (Moscow has given Somalia an estimated \$40 million in military aid since 1963.) The President also declared: "We will not intervene in the internal affairs of African nations." And in the same speech he pointedly referred to "the relatively limited development capital available to the (African) continent." How true: American economic aid to Africa in fiscal 1970 totaled \$294 million, roughly one dollar per African. Military aid to Haile Selassie in 1970 ran about \$12 million, or \$300 per Ethiopian soldier.

Last February, the President asserted that he would develop for Africa a "coherent concept to structure our policies." We assume he's still working on it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No Help for the Colonels

When the United States announced last month that it was resuming shipments of planes, tanks and other heavy arms to Greece, a State Department spokesman said of that country: "The trend toward a constitutional order is established." If that is true, America's European allies have failed to detect it.

The commission of the European Economic Community says its association agreement with Greece will remain "frozen" because of "prevailing political conditions" there. While

the six-member Common Market will maintain normal commercial business with Greece, it will continue to withhold financial aid and will bar any further steps for co-operation with the ruling colonels.

Perhaps the Community's decision will have no more influence on Athens than the often-breached American arms embargo, but it is refreshing at the present moment in world affairs to find six democratic nations taking a stand on principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Heath's Mistake

The prime minister's policy on South African arms is a mistake, which is likely to damage British interests rather than advance them, and it is a mistake compounded by his unwillingness to change his mind. Yet it would equally be a mistake for anyone to suppose that this attitude is anything but popular. Of course the British people want a prime minister who speaks up for British interests, because if he does not, who will? Of course he believes he should serve the interests of Britain before those of Zambia. Of course they want to be led by someone who knows his own mind and cannot be talked out of it. Of course there is strength in the identification Mr. Heath can make with the ordinary, steady English people because unlike Macmillan, he is a member of

the tribe that he leads. There are definite political advantages but also more subtle political dangers.

—From The Times (London).

### Allende's Chile

What sort of socialism will Allende build on his nationalist foundations? He heads a coalition of Marxist Socialists and more authoritarian and orthodox Communists. The Socialists are probably more afraid of their own left wing, which flirts with guerrilla theories. The Communists have a more efficient organization than the other parties but are not numerically strong. If they seem to be trying to dominate, President Allende may still continue to call on the radicals among the Christian Democrats. In the short run he wants to consolidate his own power.

—From The Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 30, 1895

LONDON—The now-famous dispatch from Hong Kong to the London Times has been confirmed. The English paper reported that a secret treaty had been signed last autumn between Russia and China which gave the former country the right to carry the great Siberian railway through Manchuria and to Port Arthur. China reserves the right to purchase the railway twenty years hence, but concedes to Russia the right of permanent anchorage of her fleet in Port Arthur. The momentous news has greatly agitated the British and other great Powers having interests in China.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 30, 1920

WASHINGTON—Mr. Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, today described President Wilson as the great man of the age, but strangely misunderstood. "In a chair sits a man, your President," he said, "broken in health but still alert in mind. His hair is white, his shoulders bowed, his figure bent." Further impressions of the President's health were provided by friends, who said that he is standing in the shadow of the grave, greatly weakened by his long illness.



'Dear, Did He Say Which Candidates Are FOR Bombing, Burning, Rioting and Mugging?'

## The Kalashnikov Kid

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMMAN, Jordan.—During the recent civil war in which they received a bloody nose from Jordan's army, the greatest accomplishment of the Palestinian guerrillas was a decision to unite their bickering factions under the command of a single man, Yasser Arafat.

Although Arafat takes pains to dress like a guerrilla chief, he looks astonishingly unlike one. He always wears checked Arab head-dress (kafiyas), battle shoes, unpainted khaki pants and a sweater.

When not traveling abroad he also sports a revolver with a clip of bullets strapped to his midriff and lugs a Kalashnikov, the Soviet submachine gun adopted as the Fedayeen trademark.

Despite this costume, invariably set off by a beard just three days old, Arafat has little of the hardy fighting man in his appearance. He is short, overweight, out of condition. A contrast to these lean, disciplined modern guerrillas—the younger Tito, Mao of the Long March, Guevara, Grivas.

With heavy, sensuous features, pale skin and glittering eyes, often shaded by dark glasses, he resembles a cliché Hollywood villain. Stretching it, he is closer to that romanticist, Garibaldi, than to General Giap.

### Undisputed Leader

Nevertheless, he has achieved currently unchallenged leadership over the dispossessed Palestine Arabs who, no matter what they publicly profess, believe the only way they can get home is by destroying Israel. They pretend no interest in negotiated settlement.

Arafat has risen to the top by oratorical and political gifts. Even in conversation he employs histrionic tricks, rolling his eyes and sharply raising or lowering his voice. When I talked with him at length in his command post he punctuated thoughts occasionally by fingering the Kalashnikov resting against the wall beside him.

The conversation was orotund, partly in English and partly in translated Arabic. The impression conveyed was that Arafat is quite as angry at King Hussein as at Israel or, as a matter of fact, the United States, and his Fedayeen cease-fire with the king is even more fragile than that prevailing in Suez.

"We suffered a ferocious attack by the imperialist-Zionist forces," he said, his voice becoming louder and deeper. "This attack was carried out by the Jordanian Army, a great conspiracy against our nation." He wouldn't even call the fratricidal fight a civil war, preferring the words "act of genocide."

### Rejects UN Resolution

Arafat likes to emphasize military aspects of his movement. He boasts he was once an officer in the Egyptian Army (Lieutenant). A ragtag group of Fedayeen bearing Kalashnikovs, hand grenades and often Pepiscola bottles, swarms around the headquarters area. Zealously, Arafat contends: "It is our inalienable right to bear arms in an attempt to return to our country. Our aim is to liberate our homeland, Palestine, from the River Jordan to the sea. We have always rejected the 1947 UN resolution and we still reject it."

"Our people were unjustly expelled from the land where we and our ancestors have lived for thousands of years. The power that expelled us from our homeland was Zionism allied with imperialism."

Ideology and method are obscured by his ornate phraseology. He says some Fedayeen have been trained in Algeria, Cuba, North Vietnam and China, adding: "The Chinese have been very helpful." But, politically, "we are only seekers of national liberation; we consider ourselves a progressive revolution."

He uses unbelievable hyperbole, contending that Hussein's guns directed against the Fedayeen "120,000 tons of explosives—six times more than Hiroshima," which is, of course, nonsense. Hussein would be pleased if his arsenal contained anything like that power, counting everything from bombs to birdshot.

Arafat says: "We want to create a Palestinian democratic state for whoever desires to live there. There will be room enough for all, Jews and Arabs. The population density in Palestine will be less than that of the Nile Valley or India today." Israel is understandably skeptical, interpreting as the Fedayeen's true objective that voiced by its lower echelons—"drive the Jews into the sea."

The puzzling figure of Arafat and his importance in the Middle East and, if he maintains his leadership position among the Palestine Arabs, he will make the prospect of peace even more difficult than it already is. Moreover, he implicitly threatens the stability of Arab regimes other than King Hussein's, as Cairo, Mecca and Beirut, for example, are aware.

## The Man on the Stump

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The President's furious campaigning reaffirms the old lesson that historical comparisons are wrong but instructive. For when Woodrow Wilson in 1918 and Franklin Roosevelt in 1938 tried to manufacture majorities favorable to causes of supreme importance, Mr. Nixon is trying to manufacture causes favorable to candidates of little consequence.

The danger, accordingly, is not that he will divide the country as his predecessors did. It is that he will, as they did not, lessen the presidency.

In the case of Wilson, he was fighting to build congressional support for an American commitment to collective security through the League of Nations. He failed and his failure had something to do with the collapse of the peace of Versailles and the onset of World War II.

In the case of Roosevelt, he was fighting to build congressional support for continuation of the New Deal. He failed, too, and the result was a political deadlock that postponed the achievement of economic and social reform until the presidency of Lyndon Johnson.

But what is the high stake in the campaign of 1970? The issue of permissiveness toward crime and violence looks like a big deal. But, in fact, large-scale trouble is on the wane. Democrats have been passing very tough laws. Such vulnerable figures as Hubert Humphrey and Adlai Stevenson 3d have had no trouble in fusing the issue. Even a figure so little given to sticking for exactitude as Vice-President Agnew has had to charge that the Democrats are late converts, not unbelievers.

By judicious timing of troop withdrawals and peace offers, Mr. Nixon has blunted the push to wind up the Vietnam war in a hurry. With the President backing out, however slowly, his opponents cannot seriously accuse their opponents of letting down the boys. The charge of "war lover" and "bugout" fall equally flat.

The economic issue is supposed to be gaining new saliency. No that the specter of depression still haunts the old centers of industry along the Great Lakes. But except for Michigan, unemployment tends to be below the national average in those areas. Most of the big unemployment centers—Seattle, Cape Kennedy, San Diego, Los Angeles—have been cushioned against the pain by very rapid growth in past years.

Inflation, of course, is a far more sharply felt economic trouble. But with prices still rising, Republicans are in a poor position to press the issue. And since the Democrats are known as the party of big spending and deficits, they have never been in good condition to turn inflation to advantage.

Set against that background, it seems highly unlikely that President Nixon will seriously divide the country. The more so as the men he is supporting are not dark and sinister figures. At worst the Republican Senate candidates are mere backs (Ralph Tyler Smith in Illinois and George Murphy in California). The reason Mr. Nixon had to go out to support them with a big pitch on law and order is precisely because they were not burning up the track themselves. And there is nothing altogether ignominious about a President standing up for his political friends when the going is rough.

But Mr. Nixon has a delicate historical role to play. His opportunity—and to some extent his achievement—has been to wind down aggravated tensions. This is a tricky business. Because a mystique of presidential leadership had been built so high. Only the other day, indeed, Pat Moynihan of the White House was reading us lessons about not expecting the White House to be a pulpit.

But Mr. Nixon's plunge into the congressional campaign goes directly against the spirit of the restrained presidency. It suggests that Mr. Nixon has not yet grasped the spirit of his true role. It implies that he is still dreaming dreams of attaining the greatness achieved by other men in other circumstances.

But these dreams cannot come true—no matter who wins the election. By straining after power, Mr. Nixon does not rid the presidency of overblown expectations. He only diminishes his high office.

## Yugoslavia's Restive Students

## Straining at the Leas

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE—The gray areas of Yugoslav liberty are once again being probed this week, and again students at Belgrade's huge university are in the thick of the activity.

The department of philosophy has been shut down by a strike of several hundred activist students and professors in protest against the conviction and imprisonment of a fellow student Oct. 23. Students of the language, pharmaceutical and fine-arts departments have also joined the strike and sharp press attacks on the "extremists" have indicated that official concern is growing.

The main purpose of the strike is to secure the release, pending an appeal to the supreme court, of student leader Vladimir Miljanovic. He was convicted by the regional court in Belgrade of spreading "hostile propaganda" in an unauthorized underground newspaper. Among the evidence used against him at the trial were the descriptions in leaflets and in the paper of poor wages and near famine among Bosnian miners. The prosecution described these reports as "malevolent."

By coincidence, the sentence of 30 months in prison was handed down the same week that the hard-line Communist regime in Czechoslovakia canceled political trials of intellectuals and dissenters.

### Linked to Djilas

The trial provoked several emotional outbursts from witnesses, and lawyers on both sides. During its course, the prosecution suggested that the defendant had had contacts with Westerners, with high authorities of foreign embassies, and with the country's most famous dissident, Milovan Djilas, the former protégé of President Tito.

Two of the defense lawyers, Sava Strugar and Miroslav Popovic, had defended Communists in Yugoslavia in the 1930s. They broadly implied that the defendant was being tried for similar ideas and activities 30 years later, but under a Communist regime.

Miljanovic, 34, was dropped from his Communist party cell in August, 1968, along with a number of other students at the philosophy department. The statute under which he was tried this month carried a penalty of one to ten years in prison.

The backdrop for the student protest is a period of uncertainty and flux in Yugoslav political life, brought about by a reorganization

of the presidential power held by Tito, and by rivalries among the six republics of Yugoslavia. C the regime say the "Lennist" character of the is "disintegrating" as a regionalism.

The student activists are unreservedly support Tito and have no use for ruling among the republic their local Communist "All our students are unity of Yugoslavia," said them, "I have nothing to against a boy from Belgrade, my father does, he was brought up on these date hatreds."

### The Old Guard

Young Communists openly that the older generation of Communists who fought Tito's partisans have power too long. They say content has to do with the ing materialism and comm and lack of idealism I slay life.

Members of the student committee" say they want to extend their di with authorities to the "Our program is the prc 1968," said one of them. That was the year who were overwhelmed by nu onstrations involving man 50,000 Belgrade university and Tito dramatically plai self at the head of the movement.

The student leadership philosophy faculty claims idealistic goals of 1968, equality for all of Yu component states, and true for workers and miners v officials and professors, I been attained.

There has been no sign that protest will be on a scale. In January, the board of the Belgrade student paper was ousted and replaced. It administered paper last v the sentence against a was surprisingly severe, bu ed pressure from the de of philosophy.

This week the pressure department was increas declaration from the pol ing university faculty co It ordered the philosophy to "prevent further infi those members who seem main in the League c munist just to oppose i and actions."

## Letters

### An Outraged Reader

I have "lived" in Europe more times than I can count and have visited over 65 countries in the world. Each time I read the IHT I am outraged by the apparently deliberate effort on the part of some of your contributing journalists to present the Third World in the worst possible manner, such as gross exaggeration of racial relationships and problems, campus unrest, war, dissension, etc., any foreigner reading your newspaper would immediately conclude that there is no country more decadent, less democratic and less humane in all the world. Your owners and editors can't be that naïve not to recognize that these are forces and influences which play within your organization who are daily giving great aid and comfort to our enemies.

I might add that my general opinion as reflected above is shared by most if not all American businessmen who travel abroad. . . . Apart from "grievances," as set forth above, your international news reporting, financial section and more than frequently your editorial page are excellent.

BASIL J. RUSOVICH,  
Munich.

### Miss Davis in 'Chains'

Re the letter of Thomas W. Harris (IHT, Oct. 22) on Angela Davis' "plight," indeed it is not pleasant to be in "chains"—albeit those of us who viewed the photographs are wont to call such obstructions simply handcuffs—but when one is the alleged mastermind of the murder of at least four men how should she be treated? Perhaps the "two grim-faced white men" who escorted her to jail should be photographed whilst

shaking a congratulatory b their charge? Mr. Harris, I get that the U.S.A. stop the of its young people. In reply suggest that the U.S.A. use ever means necessary to lin murderers from performing SANDRA ROGERS MAJ Palma de Mallorca.

### Canadian Regime

Re your report of Mon 19, on the Quebec terror: content and concerned I a FLQ group in which it itself as the "Dieppe Cell" by the notation "Royal Z ment." The reporter (Reu on to say: "This was app ironic reference to the t feat suffered by units of ment, whose troops n Montreal, at the hands o mans in the Dieppe raid War II."

Just to keep the recor I would like to point ou Royal 22nd Regiment, "Doo" as they are calle take part in the Canadi Dieppe. Another French regiment, "Les Fusille Royal," did.

A. DC  
Canadian Broadcast Moscow.

### The Reich Con-

It is interesting to get are publishing the article is wrong with America sor Reich (Oct. 22, 23). that you are also going the article by the univ vard professor, men'ion foreword to the first what is wrong with Prote Ode? (As they say I land). JOHN J. O'CK Bern.

## The Tennessee Election Battle

ard-fought confrontation between men of opposing political philosophies seems to bring an end to a 32-year congressional and achieve a primary objective of the Republican campaign.

By David S. Broder

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29 (WP).—In a single day, the Old Gray Fox, the Tennessee Republican, is facing the most serious challenge of his career.

He slept half the night in the front seat of a car, trying to keep an early-morning nap in a rooming house. He has said to dozens of reporters in the last few days that he is a "man of the people."

God, Anti-Prayer?

He has accused me in the past of being anti-Tennessee and anti-American and anti-God. He has said to dozens of reporters in the last few days that he is a "man of the people."

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Sen. Albert Gore

seemingly power of the Nixon administration.

The September counter-offensive produced gains for Sen. Gore in the polls and a rash of national publicity, indicating he was fighting his way back from political extinction.

But to Mr. Riets, that September surge by Sen. Gore was the last gasp. "We came out of the primary," he said the other day, "with more votes than any Republican had ever received in Tennessee. So we sat back. We gave Gore the month of September. We sent him into the rural areas, kept him off television, let them shoot their whole stock of charges. They made some gains but never did catch up, and now they've got a worn-out candidate and a worn-out campaign, and we've got everything left."

Nixon's Visit

"When the President came in, two weeks before election day," he continued, "we had 18 percent undecided in our polls—mostly Wallaces who were anti-Gore but not pro-Brock or pro-Republican."

The Nixon visit gave us a tremendous boost in our basic Republican area of East Tennessee. Now we're really going after the undecideds with the four big issues we've saved for the last ten days—prayer, busing, gun control and the judges. Our last ad will turn Gore's campaign back on him by asking 'Isn't it time to say no to Albert Gore?'

If the Republicans have judged the timing of the propaganda campaign correctly, there is little likelihood Sen. Gore can survive for other factors in the race are against him.

Republicans are making a major bid to elect a governor for the first time in 50 years. Their nominee is a Memphis dentist, Winfield Dunn, and his candidacy is expected to produce an exceptionally heavy Republican vote in the western part of the state.

Sen. Gore's gubernatorial ticket-mate, Nashville businessman John Jay Hooker Jr., is in serious trouble—particularly in his home area, where there has been heavy newspaper publicity on the financial reverses suffered by his food-franchising firm in the past year. And Sen. Gore needs a big vote out of Nashville and central Tennessee to win.

Rep. Brock has some problems of his own but rumored Republican splits are minor compared to the rifts in the Democratic party. Outgoing Democratic Gov. Buford Ellington has long been at odds with both Sen. Gore and Mr. Hooker, and the state patronage empires are mainly staying idle, if they are not covertly supporting the Republicans.

Wallaces the Key

Everyone agrees that the election will be decided by the 34 percent of the Tennessee voters who consider themselves Democrats but support a George Wallace in 1968. Sen. Gore, by his own calculations, has to win two-thirds of the Wallaces to prevail.

A week before the election, he still seemed far short of that goal. A door-to-door survey of a Wallace precinct in the Frayser section of Shelby County, just outside Memphis, showed Sen. Gore trailing Rep. Brock almost as badly as he trailed his conservative Democratic rival, Hudley Crockett, in the primary.

Sen. Gore lost the precinct in the primary, 55-218. By his own estimate, he would have to reverse that margin to beat Mr. Brock in the general election. But the mechanics, maintenance men, clerks and salesmen and their wives living in that working-class white section split 17 to 10 for Mr. Brock over Sen. Gore in the survey, with 3 of the 30 undecided.

By the same margin (and in close correlation with their Senate choice), they gave greater importance to Mr. Brock's social issues—race, student unrest, crime and violence—than to Sen. Gore's chosen issues of inflation, unemployment and high interest.

Unless that focus shifts in the remaining days of the campaign, Albert Gore's 32-year congressional career may be ended and a primary objective of the 1970 Republican campaign achieved—the retirement of The Gray Fox to his Carthage home.

## California Hard Hit

### U.S. Report on Jobless Areas Provides Fuel for Democrats

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The Labor Department has reported that Los Angeles and four other major labor market areas have been added to the list of those with "substantial" unemployment, and that two others had been removed.

The net gain of three means that the list now totals 39 of the 150 classified major labor market areas, compared with six two years ago. The rise in the number of these areas is a counterpart of the increase in overall unemployment in the economy.

The latest report, disclosed Tuesday, will add fuel to the economic argument in the political campaign, and some Democrats were seizing upon it to add to their case against the administration's policies and record.

6 Percent Jobless

An area is included in the list of those with "substantial" unemployment if its unemployment rate—not counting purely seasonal or temporary factors—is 6 percent of the local labor force and if this rate is expected to continue for at least two months.

Besides the area of Los Angeles-Long Beach, two other areas in California were added to the list this month: San Diego and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.

The new figures have particular political significance in California, where Sen. George Murphy, a Republican, is locked in a closely contested senatorial race with Rep. John V. Tunney, a Democrat.

The two other areas added to the national list were New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N.J., and Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass. The two areas removed from the list were Kenosha, Wis., and Utica-Rome, N.Y.

The report added 13 smaller labor market areas to the list of those with "substantial" unemployment. The classification is made, in part, to determine eligibility for certain types of government assistance.

The first news of the new additions to the list came from

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said the report was another example of the "failing economic policies" of the Nixon administration. Mr. McCormack had been notified in advance by the Labor Department, a routine procedure for members of Congress from affected states.

Mr. McCormack said there were "firm indications that the national unemployment figure is approaching 6 percent" and implied that the administration would withhold the latest national figures for October, until after the election. A Labor Department spokesman said that the figures have long been scheduled for publication Nov. 6, three days after the election, which is about the normal time of release.

The unemployment rate for September was 5.5 percent. It is entirely possible that the rate for October will show a decline rather than an increase, because of some special statistical factors that influenced the September figure.

Mr. McCormack, adding to the increasing Democratic concentration on the economic issue, said: "The most frightening aspect of the latest round of unemployment statistics is that there has been an acceleration in the rise of unemployment in the past few months."



Rep. John W. McCormack

He continued: "While almost 3 million more Americans are out of work than when he assumed office, millions more have seen paychecks shrink, and all Americans have watched helplessly as the purchasing power of their dollar has shrunk and the value of their savings has diminished."

The President and all the top officials of his administration are on the campaign trail ignoring the major issue of the day—the economy."

The Los Angeles area, like others in California, has been affected by defense cutbacks. However, out of about 3.5 million persons in the area labor force, only about 220,000 are out of work.

Relatively few major cities are in the "substantial" unemployment category. Besides Los Angeles they include Detroit, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

## During Sunday Pro Games

### CBS May Let Candidates Exhort Fans at Halftime

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Columbia Broadcasting System may permit political statements by the Republican and Democratic parties during halftimes of its nationally televised professional football game Sunday.

A CBS spokesman said the network received a request from the Republican party for a five-minute spot during the halftime and approved the request. The network then offered the Democrats equal time and has received acceptance, the spokesman said.

The CBS spokesman said he had no indication who would speak for the parties if the agreements are confirmed.

## Agnew Shows Political Value To Nixon on South U.S. Tour

By James M. Naughton

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 29 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, discounting speculation that he will be dropped from the 1972 ticket, gave his second demonstration in three days of his political value to the Nixon administration in the South.

In congressional campaign appearances here last night and in Albany, Ga., earlier, the Vice-President criticized liberals in the Senate and the news media, praised Sen. Richard Russell, D. Ga., as a man whose views match President Nixon's, and declined to comment on George C. Wallace.

Three days ago, in North and South Carolina, Mr. Agnew pledged that the President would put a Southerner on the Supreme Court, back the South on the school busing issue and protect the textile industry.

When the Vice-President arrived here yesterday afternoon, reporters asked him about published speculation that he might be dropped from the Republican ticket in 1972. Such guesswork, he replied, was typical of a mid-term campaign.

Earlier Examples

He recalled that the same had been written about Hubert H. Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon when they were vice-president, and added: "I'm not an insecure man. I have a sense of purpose in what I'm doing. I have a close relationship with my President. Just because someone makes a comment that I'm about to be dumped down the drain, I don't subscribe to it."

In remarks at a party rally in Birmingham's Municipal Auditorium, the Vice-President described six Democratic and one Republican senator and two of former President Johnson's cabinet members as "radical liberals."

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., is "Midwest co-chairman of the Eastern liberal establishment," Mr. Agnew said. The book "Arrogance of Power," on foreign relations by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., "should have been an autobiography," he said.

The Vice-President aimed similar

barbs at Senators Albert Gore, D., Tenn.; Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y.; Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.; George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine. He characterized Clark Clifford, former secretary of defense, and Ramsey Clark, former attorney general, as "the Clark twins" and as "profiles of failure, profiles of opportunism."

Different to Russell

Mr. Agnew's attitude toward Sen. Russell and Gov. Wallace was markedly different. Talking extemporaneously at the Albany airport, he called Sen. Russell "one of the greatest Americans that the Senate of the United States has ever had."

The Vice-President said that when Sen. Russell and President Nixon sit down together, "I want to assure you of one thing—there is very little disagreement between them." The crowd of 1,500 persons roared approval.

Asked at the Birmingham airport to state his attitude toward Gov. Wallace, who faces only minor opposition in his bid to return to the Alabama governorship, the Vice-President said that courtesy required that he be cordial to Mr. Wallace in his home state. He has been critical of Mr. Wallace in states such as California.

The Vice-President said in his speech tonight that there was no such thing as "what the cuckolded boys in the Eastern Ivory towers contemptuously call a Southern strategy." Americans are going to throw out of office, he said, the "political pals" of the "super-sensitive, self-anointed, supercilious electronic barons of opinion."

## Warsaw Honors Eaton

WARSAW, Oct. 29 (AP).—Cyrus S. Eaton, an American millionaire who is a long-time supporter of Communist causes, was today presented with an honorary degree at Warsaw's College for Economic Studies. The 58-year-old Cleveland industrialist arrived here yesterday from Paris after talking with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officials there.

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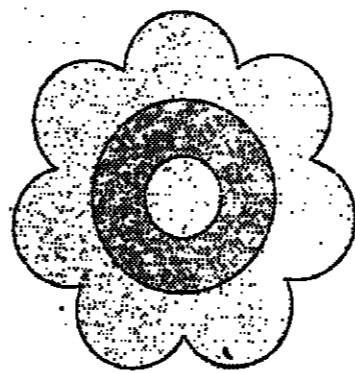
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## Rockefeller, Buckley Increase Leads, N.Y. Straw Poll Shows

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (WP).—Conservative senatorial candidates L. Buckley and Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller increased their lead in the second heat of the New York straw poll.

Results published in the newspaper's editions today show Buckley ahead in the senatorial race with 36 percent, gain of two over his showing in the first round, published Sunday.

Gov. Rockefeller, a Democrat, also gained two points, to 32 percent.

Finishing last was Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, 23 percent of 5,045 straw ballots cast statewide from Monday through yesterday. This was a loss of one point from Goodell, who has been attacked as a "radical liberal" resident Spiro T. Agnew.

## Rockefeller Leads

In a gubernatorial race, Gov. Rockefeller moved up to a gain of three—over the Democratic candidate, Arthur J. J. Furey, who received 36 percent of the straws, a loss of one from the first heat.

A poll will be published Monday. The poll has forecast all but four of 30 elections since 1928. But it erred in predicting a Rockefeller defeat and last year gave him a victory margin 15 percent bigger than the outcome.

Daily News, which has endorsed Mr. Buckley and Gov. Rockefeller, hedged its forecast to some extent by publishing a study based on an in-depth survey of 789 voters.

The study showed Gov. Rockefeller's margin dropping from 40 points to nine. The paper said that the difference had been due to the addition of the race for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Rockefeller's running mate is Basil Hoffman, the first black to be nominated for statewide office in New York by a major party.

## Paris Movies

### Relentless Battlefield Realism

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Dino de Laurentiis, the Italian producer, guessed correctly in selecting a Russian to stage the story of Waterloo as a motion picture epic. The choice of an Englishman or a Frenchman might well have led to a prejudiced taking of sides. In the new magnificent movie (at the Clichy, the Paramount-Opera, the Elysées-Cinéma, the Mistrat, the Club 15 Gaumont and the Moulin-Rouge in tri-lingual version) a resolute neutrality is maintained.

Philippe Erlanger, the historian, has discovered that it contains a few errors in fact, the scenarios having amazingly forgotten, for example, that Wellington was not yet a duke at the time of his most famous military encounter. But the film is free from nationalistic bias. Its message is a familiar but still unheeded one: war is hell. Perhaps the most compelling moment in its two and a half hours is the incident in which a common soldier, having gone mad in the thick of the slaughter, cries out: "Why? Why? Why do we do this?"

The script, not particularly distinguished for its dramaticity, is largely a blueprint for spectacular passages of overwhelming size, fury and force. In these Sergei Bondarchuk, the director of the Soviet film of



Scene from Bondarchuk's "Waterloo."

"War and Peace," again displays his mastery as a cinematic craftsman. Nothing to equal his mass scenes has been seen since the heroic days of Griffith and Eisenstein. Bondarchuk was a pupil of Eisenstein and he has studied the technique of his great forerunner rewardingly.

Under his command the screen takes on a gigantic dimension

to present a vast panorama of war with a relentless realism. It is often as though the battlefield canvases of David had been miraculously animated.

Now hand-to-hand combat fought to the booming of distant cannons holds the foreground. Now blaring trumpets herald the entrance of the cavalry into the fray and a thundering horse charge follows. Now the camera looks on from on high, disclosing a sweeping aerial view of the terrain with the mighty armies moving like figures on a chess board across the body-strewn plain.

Aside from the full-length portraits of Napoleon (Rod Steiger) and Wellington (Christopher Plummer), there is little characterization. This, one suspects, is due to drastic cutting, for Orson Welles, who receives prominent billing, is seen but once and briefly, sitting in an armchair, crippled with gout, as Louis XVIII. However, the sketching of the emperor's favorite fledgling officer (enacted with boyish freshness by Philippe Forquet) and of Wellington's two youthful aides, both slain in battle, is effective.

The Napoleon of the scenario is a weary warrior, suffering from both liver attacks and premonitions of defeat. The sight of him, reduced to mere mortal status, seeking in a bathtub to be borrowed from Tolstoy. He is played as a gruff, morose fatalist by Rod Steiger, who has been dubbed into French, a device that dispels the threatening visual impression that he is Willy Loman in uniform. Plummer's Wellington is a sound account of the cynical gentleman soldier, executed with entertaining aplomb.

But it is in dramatizing the battle rather than in dramatizing its commanders that Bondarchuk has succeeded so brilliantly, broadening the scope of the screen with his visions of havoc and thrillingly revealing the terrible face of war.

## Verdi's 'Don Carlo' Fully Realized

By David Stevens

VIENNA.—Verdi's "Don Carlo" is an opera that needs six singing actors of the first rank to be fully realized, and it got them in the Vienna State Opera's new production. The result was a veritable festival of Verdi singing that more than met the excited anticipation of this first major new production of the season.

It is not just politeness to mention the women first. The American mezzo-soprano Shirley Verrett made a triumphant debut Sunday in the house on the Ringstrasse as Princess Eboli. The role opens cold with a world showpiece, the "Canto del Volo," in which many mezzos are happy merely to escape disaster. Miss Verrett, despite a reported indisposition, sailed through it with stylish brilliance. And she gave real dramatic weight to the role, building gradually to her great final scene and an impressive ovation for her singing of "O don Carlo."

As Elisabetta, the young Viennese prima donna, Gundula Janowitz added greatly to her stature. Her richly nuanced singing was expected, but her customary dramatic coolness was forgotten as she probed deeply into the character of the unhappy queen.

Renowned Portrait. Nicolai Ghiaurov, in rich voice, repeated his justly renowned portrait of the many-faceted King Philip, and in the great confrontation with the grand inquisitor, he was matched by Martti Tallela's towering, aged and blind prince of the church, trembling with suppressed rage as he brought the full weight of his office down on the king's head. As Posa, the unlikely radical-liberal at

### Vienna Opera

the court of 18th-century Spain, Eberhard Wachter upheld the honor of the home team with conviction and ample voice.

Having Franco Corelli on hand was a certain reminder that the title role is for the tenor, and the handsome singer was in ringing voice, as were his admirers. But there is more to the part of the melancholy, ill-fated prince than clarion tones, and Corelli's portrayal was more suited to Manrico than Don Carlo, and his unpredictable and inebriated phrasing reinforced that impression.

Horst Stein, the State Opera's new first conductor, led a broadly paced, nobly conceived performance, and gave his singers admirable support. He was, nevertheless, the target of a vociferous boobying by the standing-room Mafia which had in fact announced its intention in advance to demonstrate against Stein. The opera's direction subsequently called on the police to investigate the mystifying and unpleasant affair.

Human Drama. The staging by Otto Schenk and sets and costumes by Jürgen Rose evidently sought to stress the abundant human drama in "Don Carlo" and minimize pomposity. To this end, the four-act version of 1864 was used and the final scene altered to eliminate the mysterious monk (or reincarnation of Charles V) who rescues Don Carlo from the inquisition.

But if Schenk is to be given credit for some of the sensitive acting, there were also times when he seemed to forget that he was dealing with aristocrats. Posa and Carlo greeted each

other more like old frat brothers than grandees and crown prince, and while Eboli is a femme fatale, she is not the coquette she seemed to be in the first act.

Rose designed an impressively somber cabinet for the king, but other scenes, such as the queen's garden in Act II, had no particular character at all, and he seemed to hover uncomfortably between realism and symbolism, the latter with a huge, omnipresent crucifix. Carlo's jail cell seemed real enough when it had to be unlocked to admit the king, yet it soon filled up quickly with street rabble that wandered casually in from the wings.

The Vienna State Opera and the other state theaters are going through a difficult time as a result of the institution of a 43-hour week for stage and technical personnel. As a consequence of the unavailability of stagehands combined with the work on the new "Don Carlo" production, there were an unheard-of number of cancellations at the State Opera, which is normally almost never dark. Scheduled performances were cancelled on three nights last week, and last Monday "Ariadne" was substituted for the longer and more complicated production of "Rosenkavalier."

In addition, the staging of "Das Rheingold" was changed so that the Rheingoldens simply sat on the rocks at the bottom of the river instead of seeming to swim—the stagehands needed to operate the wires and harness to achieve the latter effect were not available. And recent word was that a forthcoming "Götterdämmerung" will probably be given in concert form to avoid the massive stage preparation.

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## Music in London

### Noble, Popular Art

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Listening to a program of old Fritz Kreisler recordings at the Austrian Institute last night I found myself thinking not only of the man, whom I heard many times, but also of the era which he so vividly represented.

Born in 1875, he was the greatest violinist of his generation, midway between that of Ysaye and Hubay and that of Heifetz and Elman. Younger men, even in his own lifetime, played more brilliantly, certainly more perfectly, than he. But none ever challenged successfully his hold on the affections of an enormous, worldwide public.

It may be doubted that they tried. Kreisler, along with Rachmaninoff, Corot, Caruso, McCormack and Tauber, stands out in one's memory as the last of the great artists of European music whose art was both noble and genuinely popular, and whose names were household words in families that had never heard of Arthur Schnabel, or even of Josef Hofmann and Leopold Godowsky.

They all had to play and sing other than severely classical music to achieve that popularity; and some of them, Kreisler the most successfully, also wrote it. What distinguished them from lesser popular artists was that they played popular music, whether their own or others', just as beautifully as they played Beethoven and Brahms.

Hearing Kreisler's recordings of his own "Caprice Viennois," "Gypsy Caprice," "Liebesleid" and "Liebesfreude," it occurred to me that Kreisler, at least, played it even more beautifully, it seemed almost as if he needed release from the music of others in order to find a congenial scope for his own rich and richly amiable music.

The same, I suspect, could be said of McCormack and his Irish songs, of Tauber and his Viennese schlagers, of Caruso and his Neapolitan songs, even though they were not their own composers. McCormack, at the outset of his career, and Caruso and Tauber all their lives, were great opera singers. No one has played the Beethoven Violin Concerto more affectionately than Kreisler. But all of them found a special fulfillment in projecting that artistry to music in which they could speak more freely and more intimately to uninhibited mortals.

Which probably says all that need be said about why laymen could respond so immediately to their Mozart, Verdi, Beethoven and Brahms, too. They played for audiences, not for critics, and audiences thought of them as friends. It made a difference.

### Dance in Rome

## Powerful Version of 'Spartacus'

By Brendan Fitzgerald

ROME.—It is hard to imagine a more vainglorious celebration of military pomp and the neo-Fascist triumph with which Yuri Grigorovich begins his "Spartacus"—like a glittering trophy bearing down on the audience out of the blackness of history, captioned by the praetor Marcus Licinius Crassus, ecstatic with the arrogance of power.

Maris Liepa as Crassus, in the eight minutes this first scene lasts, establishes a memorable characterization while Grigorovich has created a part to put beside the figure of "War" in the Joss ballet "The Green Table."

Liepa seems not only to dance, but to harangue the audience to join him in his swaggering demerits, projecting a depraved personality across the footlights with the same impetus with which he leads his convulsively goose-stepping cohorts. This version of "Spartacus" which will go to New York next April, is a total revision of the first production done in Leningrad in 1956. Grigorovich has defined it as "a spectacle for four soloists with corps de ballet."



Vladimir Vasiliev and Ekaterina Maximova in "Spartacus."

fects in his handling of the corps de ballet.

The part of Spartacus owes its impact to the bravura and artistry of its interpreters rather than to the choreography.

Vladimir Vasiliev and Mikhail Lavrovsky alternated in the part in Milan and in Rome. Each gave an electrifying interpretation. Lavrovsky is a hot-eyed and bitter Spartacus, a hero of the proletariat who will wound though he cannot win. Vasiliev brought a classical and universal quality to his performance. His Spartacus seems to cherish a spark of hope beneath his anguish.

The death scene, the lament of Frigis, the wife of Spartacus, and in act two the pastoral scene and the procession of Roman patricians, are Grigorovich's finest moments.

Aram Khachaturian supplied the music, a sadly shallow montage of emotional clichés. Sets and costumes were by Simon Vlasov, who has created all the productions brought on this first Italian tour. Even though he made his patrician—women look more Flavian than republican, he made them look exceeding fair.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1970

Page 9

Big Banks  
Forming Joint  
K.J. Ventures

By Carl Gewirtz  
America-Europe  
Partnership Set Up

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Four of the ten largest commercial banks announced plans today to form a joint venture to provide services to multinational corporations by setting up two new banks in London.

The four are: Chase Manhattan Bank, third largest in the United States; National Westminster Bank, largest in England; Royal Bank of Canada, third largest in Canada; and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, the largest in West Germany. They are, respectively, the third, sixth, ninth and tenth largest in the world.

The banks to be formed are Orion Bank Ltd., a merchant bank which will manage international underwritings, organize company loans and assist in corporate mergers and acquisitions. Orion Term Bank Ltd. will specialize in large-scale Eurocurrency loans of up to ten years for multinational corporations. This will open areas for the parent banks, for the most part, for a term of seven years and then, which will have issued capital of \$100 million.

Scope Larger  
The joint ventures will supplement the banks' present operations and make available a range of services which any one of them would not be able to provide. In some cases, the ventures will open new fields to the banks. For example, Chase cannot offer bank facilities in the United States or control such an operation. It will also be able to offer bank facilities in the United States. For the European banks, this will mean new important areas of business.

Importantly, however, it will allow the four to meet the economic and growing capital requirements of multinational companies, only can they share the burden of financing these needs, but only if they share the risks.

In short, an officer for a small American bank noted, "it means the biggest banks are determined to play the biggest."

The announcement comes on heels of the linkup between the parent bank of West Germany, Credit Lyonnais of France, is part of a developing trend among banks to meet customers' needs by providing department-type availability of services. "It's a natural evolution," one banking competitor said, "as national frontiers become less and less important and as multinational business arrangements require more and more coordination."

In addition to the two new banks, the four partners will also set up Orion Management Ltd., a management services corporation which will coordinate the activities of the new ventures and act as a central planning group to study activities.

The announcement said that government approvals, where appropriate, are being sought.

Industry's Growth  
A joint statement, the heads of the four banks explained that international banking and financial environment... can best be described as suffering from acute needs which can only be effectively through greatly increased forms of international cooperation.

They noted that "the global scale of capital will require new larger responses by international financial institutions. There is a need to internationalize banking services... and to improve mobilization and creation of financial banking resources on a global basis."

The four parent organizations have deposits of about \$400 billion and have assets of \$500 billion. The new ventures will be set up in banks in other countries, spokesmen would not say which, but they had expressed an interest.

How Goes GM, So Goes the U.S.

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON (WP).—With most of the General Motors shut down for nearly six weeks, the potentially most pervasive strike since the 116-day steel stoppage in 1969 is increasingly affecting other sectors of the economy.

In Pittsburgh, Jones & Laughlin has laid off 4,000 steelworkers, 10 percent of its labor force. In Opelika, Ala., Unifab has furloughed 330 workers for lack of tie orders.

Some Great Lakes ore carriers are already being laid off instead of waiting for the late fall freeze. Bankrupt Penn Central Railroad figures the strike is costing it \$2.5 million a month in lost freight.

Gov. William G. Milliken of Michigan complains his state is losing \$4 million a week in revenues because of the shutdown.

Continuing claims for unemployment insurance, which went down in early fall, have been rising nationally the past five weeks, although strikers themselves are ineligible for jobless payments in all but two states.

Cost to Participants  
The cost of the strike to its direct participants is comparatively easy to measure: Losses of about \$90 million daily in GM sales, \$14 million to employees wages, \$40 million daily in payments to GM's suppliers, \$20 million daily in taxes, and daily production of about 26,000 vehicles.

Almost impossible to measure, however, are the indirect effects of the shutdown. The effects are being clearly felt in such primary supplier industries as steel and rubber. As time goes on, they are bound to spread in transportation, aluminum, non-ferrous metals, automotive textiles, glass and a number of other industries.

And, as secondary layoffs mount, consumer income will suffer, retail sales will lag, tax collections at all levels of government will be hurt and almost every sector of the economy will be affected in one way or another.

About 10 percent of the nation's total steel output is consumed by GM alone. But industry sources suggest steel shipments may fall nearly 14 percent this month to 8.5 million tons from 7.5 million in September. Obviously, factors other than the strike are at work.

Similarly, Jones & Laughlin blamed its layoffs only partially on the GM strike and cited a drop in general demand.

Unable to pinpoint the individual effects of the strike, then, most analysts have sought to assess its impact in aggregate terms.

Paul W. McCracken, chief economist of the Economic Advisers, has estimated that each week of the shutdown will cut the Gross National Product, running at \$985 billion annually in the third

quarter, by \$1 billion and that this increment will grow with time.

Printouts from the econometric model at the Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia indicate an annual GNP growth rate of a bit less than 1 percent in the fourth quarter were there not a strike. With a ten-week strike projected, the computer shows a negative growth rate of 3.25 percent for the quarter. Both forecasts are in "real" terms, with adjustments made for price changes.

Starting the Pants Off  
Dull as they may appear, these statistics score the pants off some analysts.

One government economist, who prefers to remain anonymous, disagrees with the McCracken thesis that the economy had already turned up before the strike, saying it was still headed downward. And he feels this weakness, in conjunction with a lengthy strike, could spell a real recession.

Most economists, however, feel there will be a sharp rebound with most of the lost production being made up once the work stoppage ends. The Wharton model, for example, forecasts a steady 11 percent annual growth rate in the first quarter of next year—still assuming a ten-week strike.

This is almost as bad news for the Nixon administration as outright recession. Its game plan has been to steer a narrow course between the Scylla of recession and the Charybdis of inflationary growth.

When the strike will end is anybody's guess. There is fairly common agreement that a settlement will not come within the next few weeks and union officials privately concede that the stoppage could continue past Christmas and into the new year.

One prediction that can be safely made is that the employment situation will continue to deteriorate until a contract is signed. The September unemployment rate was 5.5 percent, the highest in seven years, and that did not include the roughly 350,000 workers on strike at GM.

The big imponderable is secondary layoffs, which may not affect the October figures very much but should loom large in the November rate. Some idea of the dependence on auto production can be gained from so-called input-output tables.

Ronald E. Kutscher, chief of the division of economic growth for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, notes that each \$1 billion of new car sales maintains 5,800 jobs in steel; 2,200 jobs in rubber and plastics; 3,500 in business services; 3,900 in transport; 2,000 in metal stamping; 1,300 in non-ferrous metals; 1,200 in machine shops; 1,100 in metal-working machinery, and so on.

Merrill Lynch  
To Take Over  
Goodbody

Biggest-Ever Merger  
In Wall Street History

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The New York Stock Exchange said today that Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith intends to acquire Goodbody and Co., making the largest consolidation of brokerage firms in Wall Street history. A spokesman for Merrill Lynch, the nation's largest brokerage house, confirmed the plan to acquire the industry's No. 5 firm.

In a statement, the NYSE said its board of governors had adopted a resolution calling for an additional \$10 million to cover possible damage resulting from litigation of certain types.

The exchange did not spell out any details.

"It is expected that an agreement leading to the acquisition of Goodbody will be executed by Merrill Lynch and Goodbody before Nov. 5," the statement said.

Merrill Lynch said earlier today it had signed an agreement that may lead to infusion of possibly \$15 million into the financially ailing brokerage house.

The Wall Street giant said its entry into this "difficult affair" comes about primarily because of the financial problems of Goodbody, who now have accounts at Goodbody—and because the NYSE requested it.

The firm said it is convinced that without its immediate intervention, those customers would face financial jeopardy.

Merrill Lynch added that the repercussions of an immediate liquidation of Goodbody might have had seriously damaging consequences to the whole financial community and might have hampered the orderly functioning of the nation's capital markets.

Merrill Lynch, with assets of \$1.73 billion and working capital of \$274.3 million as of July 31, is considered the only firm in the industry capable of absorbing a house the size of Goodbody.

If Merrill does finally take over Goodbody, it would be under the so-called "failing firm" doctrine of anti-trust law. That doctrine holds that a merger between competing companies may be allowed if the Justice Department is convinced that one of the firms would fail without the merger and that a union with a non-competitor is not feasible.

Anti-trust chief Richard M. Klaren has said that his department is watching the case closely and probably would not object to the merger if capital could not be raised from outside sources.

The NYSE had ruled that Goodbody must come up with additional capital by Nov. 5 or be expelled from membership. Such an action, which could be followed by suspension by the Securities and Exchange Commission, would effectively put the firm out of the securities business and freeze the cash and securities it is holding for its customers.

Goodbody has acknowledged that its working capital falls short of NYSE requirements by \$8 million.

Pan Am Net Up 4-Fold;  
J&L Steel Shows a Loss

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways reported today a four-fold increase in third-quarter profits on a 16 percent revenue gain.

The profit, of \$17.23 million, or 52 cents a share, in the tourist-season quarter, came close to offsetting the \$19.63 million loss the air carrier ran up in the first six months of the year.

It compared with a \$3.87 million profit, 11 cents a share, in the 1969 quarter.

Revenue for the three months rose to \$340.2 million from \$293.5 million.

For the first nine months of the year, Pan Am's indicated loss totalled \$24.1 million, against an \$8.83 million deficit in the 1969 period. Indicated revenue is up 5 percent in the first three quarters of the year, to \$874.3 million from \$806.7 million.

Coca Corp.  
Third Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 15.6 15.7  
Profits (millions)... 1.95 1.98  
Per Share... 0.56 0.57

Revenue (millions)... 140.4 133.6  
Profits (millions)... 4.75 4.98  
Per Share... 1.37 1.44

Revenue (millions)... 21.55 19.63  
Profits (millions)... 1.73 1.60  
Per Share... 0.53 0.50

Revenue (millions)... 28.55 23.53  
Profits (millions)... 1.01 0.88  
Per Share... 0.28 0.24

Revenue (millions)... 214.4 215.5  
Profits (millions)... 0.08 0.43  
Per Share... 0.02 0.17

Revenue (millions)... 35.6 41.8  
Profits (millions)... 4.36 6.28  
Per Share... 0.28 0.41

Revenue (millions)... 104.2 136.9  
Profits (millions)... 11.83 22.56  
Per Share... 0.76 1.46

Revenue (millions)... 59.25 64.87  
Profits (millions)... 4.04 10.31  
Per Share... 0.38 0.86

Revenue (millions)... 1,693.1 1,784.7  
Profits (millions)... 18.23 8.06  
Per Share... 1.82 0.86

Revenue (millions)... 205.9 187.8  
Profits (millions)... 3.4 4.28  
Per Share... 0.48 0.57

Revenue (millions)... 585.8 486.5  
Profits (millions)... 7.29 11.9  
Per Share... 1.04 1.76

Revenue (millions)... 110.18 124.47  
Profits (millions)... 1.77 3.96  
Per Share... 0.69 1.50

Revenue (millions)... 82.75 78.5  
Profits (millions)... 6.39 5.97  
Per Share... 0.51 0.48

Revenue (millions)... 241.2 221.3  
Profits (millions)... 19.98 19.22  
Per Share... 1.36 1.21

Revenue (millions)... 82.3 54.02  
Profits (millions)... 8.12 8.53  
Per Share... 0.45 0.58

Revenue (millions)... 188.7 188.4  
Profits (millions)... 25.51 26.37  
Per Share... 1.47 1.50

J&L Steel  
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., the 81-percent-owned affiliate of financially-troubled Ling-Temco-Vought, reported today a \$333,000 loss in the third quarter of the year.

The company, which turned a profit in the year-ago period, has been showing regular earnings slippage for some time. Today, it also announced it has completed a \$25 million revolving credit arrangement with seven major banks to last until Dec. 31, 1971.

Third Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 270.7 280.5  
Profits (millions)... -0.33 4.68  
Per Share... -0.03 0.38

Revenue (millions)... 790.7 800.9  
Profits (millions)... -1.21 22.28  
Per Share... -0.10 1.36

Revenue (millions)... 151.2 151.2  
Profits (millions)... 3.91 3.17  
Per Share... 0.36 0.28

Revenue (millions)... 117.0 116.0  
Profits (millions)... 20.5 20.5  
Per Share... 0.97 0.97

Revenue (millions)... 681.3 504.5  
Profits (millions)... 52.2 54.1  
Per Share... 2.47 2.55

Revenue (millions)... 128.8 82.5  
Profits (millions)... 0.89 1.84  
Per Share... 0.09 0.18

Revenue (millions)... 328.0 284.6  
Profits (millions)... 4.45 6.90  
Per Share... 0.45 0.70

Revenue (millions)... 47.3 57.9  
Profits (millions)... 0.94 2.67  
Per Share... 0.17 0.77

Revenue (millions)... 155.9 178.76  
Profits (millions)... 4.51 8.41  
Per Share... 1.10 2.44

Revenue (millions)... 133.4 125.4  
Profits (millions)... 0.49 2.15  
Per Share... -0.08 0.37

Revenue (millions)... 404.7 366.4  
Profits (millions)... 2.26 9.78  
Per Share... -0.01 2.05

Revenue (millions)... 110.18 124.47  
Profits (millions)... 1.77 3.96  
Per Share... 0.69 1.50

Revenue (millions)... 82.75 78.5  
Profits (millions)... 6.39 5.97  
Per Share... 0.51 0.48

Revenue (millions)... 241.2 221.3  
Profits (millions)... 19.98 19.22  
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Revenue (millions)... 82.3 54.02  
Profits (millions)... 8.12 8.53  
Per Share... 0.45 0.58

Revenue (millions)... 188.7 188.4  
Profits (millions)... 25.51 26.37  
Per Share... 1.47 1.50

Rally Fizzles  
On Big Board,  
Prices Droop

Volume of Trading  
'Slowing to a Walk'

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's brisk rally in the final 20 minutes yesterday ran aground today after the opening hour. Stock averages settled lower in desultory trading.

Showing a decline of 2.40, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 753.56 to remain within its fairly narrow channel of the last two months.

Fueling the rally late yesterday was one of Wall Street's favorite recurring rumors that the Federal Reserve Board soon might lower the 6 percent discount rate to charges on loans to member commercial banks.

Bonds Higher  
While the stock market returned to its recent pattern of drifting downward amidst investor lethargy, bond prices moved higher for the second straight day. The discount rate rumor has provided the main impetus to that market also.

NYSE volume, which some brokers describe as "slowing down to a walk" these days, ambled along at 10.44 million shares.

Glamour stocks, which led the brief rally, switched gears to move in the forefront of the decline today.

A pair of erstwhile market favorites—University Computing and Fairchild Camera—displayed big point losses.

University Computing, the second-most-active issue, toppled 6 1/8 to 23 3/8. Trading was halted in the early afternoon and did not resume.

The Dallas-based company, which operates a computer utility network, said it lost \$4.6 million in the latest three-month period, compared with a year-earlier profit of \$3.2 million. Early this year, the stock traded as high as 99 3/8.

Fairchild Camera, also on the active list, dropped 3 5/8 to 20. Trading was halted during the session, but it resumed at the closing bell on a transaction of 17,000 shares on news of a September quarter loss.

Fairchild Camera's shares sold as high as 96 early this year and at a peak price of 144 1/2 in 1968.

Short Sales  
Both former glamour issues have been short-selling targets periodically this year. Traders borrowed the stocks to sell them short in hopes of buying back the shares later at lower prices and thereby turning a profit. Thus, the sharp decline in both undoubtedly has made money for nimble short sellers during 1970.

Telex, the most active stock, dropped a point to 22 1/2 despite its report of substantially higher quarterly profits.

Falling 2 or more points on the active roster were Memorex, Natamex and Federal National Mortgage Association.

Only two of the 15 most active issues managed to move higher. American Telephone, after posting fractional declines for six sessions in a row, gained 3/8 to 42 7/8.

It shared honors with Pan American World Airways, edging up 1/4 to 12 5/8. While most domestic airlines are reporting their biggest losses on record, Pan Am announced a sharp gain in third-quarter net income.

Net Up Again  
At Hoogovens

LIJNDEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken NV said today that third-quarter net profit rose 20 percent to 38 million guilders (\$10.5 million) from 31.6 million guilders in the same 1969 period.

The company said third-quarter sales also rose 20 percent to 610 million guilders, 425 million in the first nine months of the year.

Net profit in the first nine months was up 36 percent, totaling 174 million guilders, compared with \$3.2 million in the 1969 period. Sales rose to 1,804 million guilders from 1,218 billion in the year-earlier period.

The company said pig iron production fell to 889,000 tons in the third quarter from 996,000 tons a year earlier. But in the nine months, it rose to 2.71 million tons from 2.54 million. Crude steel output advanced to 1.14 million tons from 1.07 million and 3.48 million tons from 3.13 million in the two periods.

Toshiba's Profit Falls  
TOKYO, Oct. 29.—Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) profits in the first half fell to 7.16 billion yen (\$20 million) from 9.74 billion yen in the year-ago period.

Sales in the six months ending Sept. 30 rose to 301.13 billion yen (\$836 million) from 263.31 billion in the 1969 period.

Italian Payment Deficit  
CUT Back in 9 Months  
ROME, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Italy's balance of payments for September showed a surplus of \$164.4 million, the Foreign Trade Ministry announced today.

This was a \$693.3 million improvement over the September, 1969, deficit.

Italy's overall 1970 balance of payments deficit to date was cut to \$390 million. In the first nine months last year, the deficit stood at \$1.2 billion.

EEC Sets 1971-75 Outlook  
On Prices, Economic Gains

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Common Market should keep inflation under 3 percent a year in the next five years, EEC economic planners said today.

The 1971-75 medium-term economic program also suggested gross national products should increase between 5 and 5.5 percent a year while unemployment should remain limited between 3 and 4 percent of the working population in West Germany and 3 percent in Italy.

The program, drawn up by a committee of officials from the six countries, received full approval from the Executive Commission.

IIG Withdraws  
From Germany  
LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—International Investors Group president Jerome Hoffman said today IIG has voluntarily withdrawn from the West German market in the past few weeks.

He said the withdrawal affects sales of Real Estate Fund of America, whose sales in Germany over 18 months amounted to about \$500,000.

"After the Gramco withdrawal we did not think it was worth carrying the cost of operating in Germany," he said.

The Bonn government imposed a ban on Gramco's fund sales late last month. That was followed by a massive run on its USIP fund which Gramco cited in suspending redemptions and new sales.

EEC Approves  
Bonn Trade Talks  
With Soviet Union  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Common Market's Executive Commission has authorized West Germany to negotiate a five-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

The text will be submitted for approval to the EEC Council of Ministers at its Nov. 23-24 meeting, a commission spokesman said.

The EEC countries have agreed that until the end of 1972 they can continue negotiating treaties individually with Communist countries and other countries where foreign trade is handled by the state.

Under the EEC rules, member states need permission for these negotiations from the executive commission, subject to approval by the council.

Earlier this week, France was authorized to open talks with North Vietnam for a four-year trade agreement and with Romania for a one-year trade agreement.

U.S. Eurodollar Take  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose by \$3 million in the week ended Oct. 21, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday, following a \$243 million decline the previous week. Gross liabilities to foreign branches now stand at \$9.71 billion.

Productivity in U.S. Gained  
Sharply, McCracken Says

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Output per man-hour in the private economy increased substantially during the third quarter, President Nixon's chief economic adviser said here yesterday.

Speaking extemporaneously at a meeting of the New York Association of Business Economists, Paul W. McCracken said: "It looks as if, in the third quarter, productivity in output per man-hour in the private nonfarm economy must have been in the neighborhood of 4 3/4 percent per year or so."

The former University of Michigan economics professor, who is now chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that rapid gains in productivity could be expected to continue and to help dampen the pressure for higher prices.

From the third quarter of 1968 to the first quarter of this year, productivity was essentially unchanged; during April, May and June this year, it advanced at an annual rate of 3.3 percent.

Even with the wage increases that have been reported recently, he said, "labor costs per unit of output are going to be rising far less rapidly than they were in 1969 and the early part of 1970."

Mr. McCracken emphasized his view that the trend in the rate of increase in prices had slowed markedly this year. "Changes in the [price] index have pursued the

usual erratic and zig-zag course," he asserted. "But in 1970 these clearly have been around a declining trend."

The economy is going to be in a state of suspended animation for a while during the automobile strike, and the basic movement of the economy is not going to be clear until that has been concluded," he said.

Companies Raise  
Offerings in U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported yesterday that the amount of new corporate securities offered for cash sale totalled \$8.8 billion in the third quarter of 1970, the highest third-quarter total on record.

Last year's third quarter showed \$6.3 billion.

For the first nine months of 1970, security offerings totalled \$27.2 billion, more than a third larger than in the 1969 period.

The SEC reported that offerings by foreign corporations in the United States totalled \$80 million in the third quarter, bringing the total for the first nine months of 1970 to \$435 million, considerably less than the comparable 1969 period.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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**KYMIN Osakeyhtiö**  
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Franklin National Bank  
Roywest Banking Corporation  
The Royal Bank of Canada

A.I.I. MANAGEMENT  
COMPANY S.A.  
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of A.I.I. Management Company S.A., Panama City, Panama, will be held at the Hotel Metropol, Geneva, Switzerland, on Friday, November 20, 1970, at 10:00 in the afternoon.

The agenda will be:

Presentation of annual report for the year 1969-1970;

Approval of accounts;

Election of one or more new directors.

Persons holding bearer shares shall be admitted and may vote such shares upon presentation of a certificate that they are the beneficial owners of shares to be voted as of 15:00 on November 20, 1970.

Proxies for proxies, accompanied by such bank certification as beneficial owners should be sent to A.I.I. Services S.A., 5 Rue Pierre Fatio, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland, the agent for this purpose of A.I.I. Management Company S.A., prior to November 10, 1970. Such proxies should then be mailed to A.I.I. Services S.A. to reach them not later than 12:00 on November 20, or be presented to the secretary at the meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

-- 1970 -- Stocks and				-- 1970 -- Stocks and				-- 1970 -- Stocks and			
High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.
100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge				100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge				100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge			
100.00	99.00	1.00	100	100.00	99.00	1.00	100	100.00	99.00	1.00	100

هكذا من الفصل

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## Foreign Stock Indexes

Today's closing prices in local currencies

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

High, Low, Close, Volume, First, High, Low, Last, Change

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

MUD-4 Index Indicated Prices

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## One Dollar—

The world's most widely used currency

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## Market Summary

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## New Highs and Lows

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## Dow Jones Averages

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## Standard &amp; Poor's

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## CREDIT LYONNAIS

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## Dramatic Loss of Liquidity

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

## TRIGEMO TRUST COMPANY INC.

Oct. 29, 1970

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	105.40
Brussels	105.40
Frankfurt	105.40
London	105.40
Madrid	105.40
Paris	105.40
Rome	105.40
Stockholm	105.40
Zurich	105.40

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*and*

***Leonard Refineries, Inc.***

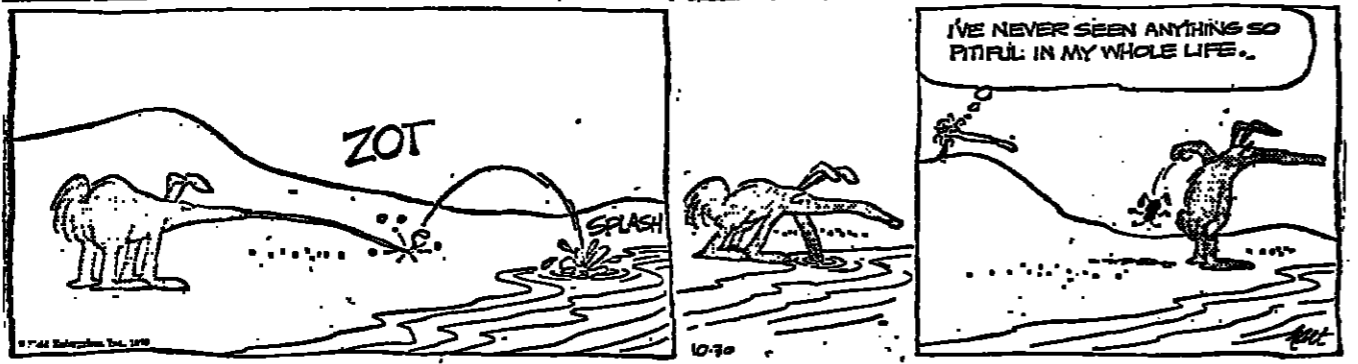
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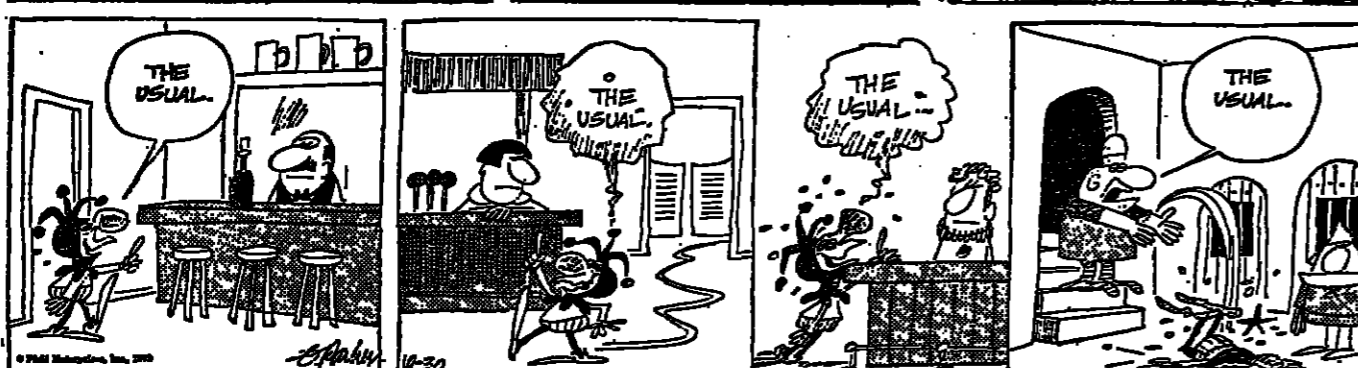
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A very subtle defensive point was involved in the diagrammed deal.

It can be seen that four hearts is a borderline contract. There are three sure losers, and the declarer's fate rests on the ability of the defenders to maneuver a club ruff.

North's raise to three hearts was a limit bid, inviting rather than forcing South to continue. The acceptance of the invitation was optimistic. With a minimum opening including an unguarded king, South should no doubt have passed.

West led the spade queen, and South won in dummy with the king and led a low trump. East put up the heart king, willing to run the slight risk that his partner held a singleton heart queen in the interests of preserving his heart six for a possible ruff.

The defense is now easy on paper, but it was not so easy for West when his partner led the club ten. Was that card a singleton or a doubton?

Unfortunately for West, he knew that his partner held the trump ace, because the king had won the previous trick. He had to assume that East held a small trump for ruffing purposes. So if the club ten was a singleton the club ace had to be played immediately for a quick ruff. But if the club ten was the top card of a doubton holding, it was vital to duck, preserving the ace as an entry so that East could be given a ruff on the third round of the suit.

If West had guessed wrong, he might have blamed his partner for missing a chance to

mislead the defense. East should have played the heart ace, not the king, when the suit was led from dummy. This would have given West the impression that his partner did not hold the heart king, so there would have been no temptation to duck the club trick and try for a slow ruff.

NORTH  
 ♠ K9  
 ♥ J983  
 ♦ A1083  
 ♣ QJ3

WEST  
 ♠ QJ52  
 ♥ 5  
 ♦ Q54  
 ♣ A8552

EAST  
 ♠ 10763  
 ♥ AK6  
 ♦ J9762  
 ♣ 10

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ A84  
 ♥ Q10742  
 ♦ K  
 ♣ K874

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♠ Pass 3♥ Pass  
 4♥ Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the spade queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

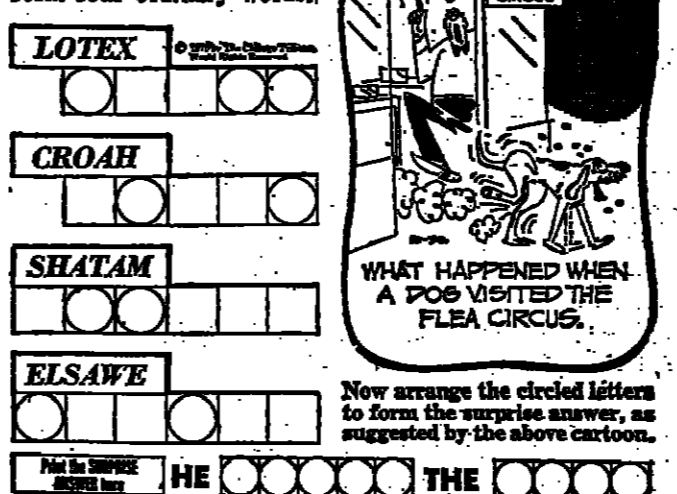
AGAS	BOMB	BAISAL
LABOR	OVER	BRINE
ELABORATE	LATIN	
SEC	BOLERO	BOLD
SKIN	ALLIANCE	
IRISEN	KOREAN	
SUITE	STIDER	SHE
BRAN	DIADOR	
LAST	ONERS	CEISE
ANDES	ALMIS	
FARMER	FILIPIN	
ATIE	ASTART	TAP
CORIS	PICKABONE	
ENURE	UTTERANCE	
SENSE	NOUD	YSER

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: MOSSY BUXOM ANYONE ENRAGE  
 Answer: What rabbit do when they get married? GO ON A "BUNNYMOON"

## BOOKS

LETTER TO THE ALUMNI

By John Hersey. Knopf, 145 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Philip L. Geyelin

It ought not to be so hard to capture the essence of this book. It is masterfully slim by today's standards. It leans for its dramatic effect on a single event. Yale's moment of truth last May Day weekend, when the Black Panther trial in New Haven almost, but not quite, demolished the university. It is written by an accomplished novelist-journalist who has peered into other infernos in the past— Hiroshima, the Alger Motel Incident—before spending the last five years as master of Pierson, one of the 12 residential colleges about which university life is built at Yale. One eagerly awaits the lessons he will draw from it all.

Instead, what you come away with is something infinitely more valuable—the confession of a sensitive, intelligent, penetrating observer/participant that he has no ready answer because there's none. Instead, what you hear is an eloquent and impassioned plea for the beginnings of a new trust and a new understanding, an acceptance, just for starters, of the "shimmering diversity" of the student body—the "revolutionaries, the activists, the melloids, the individuals, the constitutionalists, the conservatives, the hippies and yuppies, joiners and doers, druggies and drunks..."

This is, in short, a cry for help, an appeal to close a "gap in understanding... between you and your Blue Mother," and it is not calculated, by its tone or its manner, to win easy acceptance from either the old Blues, to whom Hersey's letter is specifically addressed, or other-than-old-Blues, for that matter. Because among the bundle of "turbulent thoughts and complicated feelings" with which Hersey has emerged, from what has obviously been a profound experience, are his stated convictions that (A) Yale is the best private university in the country, and (B) Kingman Brewster Jr. is the best university president in the country, and that (C) too many old Blues are blinded to (A) and (B) by the fact of their sheltered, sheltered lives.

There is something a little patronizing about this approach, it has to be acknowledged, something in the tone, which suggests a well-bred, nicely educated, socially conscious aristocrat who has gone out to work among the disadvantaged and returned with that special sense of superiority born of experience and the discovery of life. ("I hope I will not shock you in this letter," Hersey says, "by using language you may not have used with any exuberance since you left college.")

Well, he will shock some old Blues, because this is no mere gulf that Hersey is shouting across. And just because big gulf, Hersey draws on his demonstrated and reported talent writer, but also on the calculated shock. By calling the class to his first chapter is entitled "Bullshit," and the first of the day, as he puts "Distinguish between bullshit and hard rock. This is really what it is all about: an effort to plain the distinction the loud shouts of 'tants for their part, and the plain distaste of the leaders of the r for violence."

Hersey has some thoughts about the fun the need for universality about things like the system and relations surrounding common tenure for professors pressures on young and while he does not answers to this or to else, he concedes that peeling presentation of but two possible fun; first is more of the student disillusionment indifference and/or his ably to the genuine of the young on the their elders, a drag the Vietnam war, "wooding of the South vote," "an escalating rage." Anti-intellectualism, this future, will become policy, and "Agnew's becoming the timing fork music."

And the other fun two essential elements tolerable future will b atmosphere of trust i centralization of power how, Hersey argues, t lusioned young must back or woken back system.

It is thin, the part ab tions, which is in a great strength of this able series of vignettes says. It will not, one sure, be widely agreed its principal purpose i solve a problem as much define and to drama Above all, Hersey sums and eloquent alarm Christ!" he says to end, after a particular wrought analysis of wrong with our univers tem. "I hate descending bullshitting rhetoric—bu can one find the right when the handful of n women who presently i power to bring the chan will keep Yale and all t marvelous places like can't seem to realize extremely we have reac

The reviewer is e The Washington Post page.

## CROSSWORD

By Wi

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  - Abbr. Abbr.
  - Argot
  - Spring riser
  - Sea birds
  - Service charges
  - Kind of beer
  - Space
  - Red-yellow color
  - Runer
  - One opposed
  - Chorine's benefactor
  - Singer Howard
  - Weight
  - One in some
  - Legal term
  - Chum
  - Light craft
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- Burn
  - Commercial degree
  - Gene Kelly film
  - Lodging place
  - "It's all the me"
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  - Tarzan
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